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62.20
Your Garden
Needs

62.20
Barteldes
SEEDS



OUR 74TH YEAR
1941

GOD BLESS AMERICA

These three words are really the voice of the American people, expressing their faith in this democracy, and their willingness to aid their country in time of need.

We realize now, as we have before, that the America we love is in danger, and we all want to do something about it.

The problem which confronts us today is National Defense, and we must not be led to believe that National Defense is only fortifying our cities and coasts against possible invasion, but we must believe that it is also fortifying our own minds and bodies to think and act for America.

In the World War No. 1, Agriculture played a mammoth role, and in these plans for National Defense, Agriculture is again on the fighting line ready to produce the foods that will sustain this nation. Every tiny seed planted will boost this nation's resources and strengthen our Defense.

One of the greatest contributions we can make to our country's defense, is to do everything in our power to develop home vegetable gardens and increase market production of fresh vegetables near every town and city.

America First, and Always

INCREASE THE NATION'S FOOD SUPPLY . . .
and cut your own living costs.

PLANT A GARDEN

From the Government Bulletin, "The Agricultural Situation," we quote: "Nineteen Forty-One Outlook" is for improved domestic demand for farm products, smaller exports, higher general average of prices, larger total cash incomes from marketings.

Be Ready! Plan and Plant Early . . .

You can protect your family, and contribute to National Preparedness by growing a large part of the vegetables you need in YOUR OWN BACK YARD.

Higher prices of all commodities are indicated as taxes and other costs rise, which means that the home garden is going to be more popular than ever this year, and why not?—when it means **better food for less money.**

There are so many things to remember about making your garden grow that it's well to review them.

How to Plan a Garden

1st: Put your garden on paper. Mark off space for each variety. Group short season crops so that you can easily put in a later crop. Plant together vegetables that last all season. You know your soil—how much ground you want to use—the likes and dislikes of your family—who will take care of it—what tools you have.

What to Plant

2nd: Decide **what** to plant—at least 20 to 30 varieties of vegetables. That will let you choose a balanced meal every day from your garden without having to use the same foods. Include a variety of vegetables—for your table in season—for canning and storage.

Every family should can at least 10 different vegetables—20 quarts of tomatoes, and 20 quarts each of other vegetables. Besides, every family should store 10 different vegetables—such as 2 or 3 bushels of potatoes, 5 heads of cabbage, and 40 pounds of other vegetables.

Succession Cropping

Grow two or more crops in the same ground in one season. Follow an early cool season crop with a warm season crop, and then by a late fall

crop. This gives a maximum amount of food from a small space.

—plant radishes, lettuce, onions, peas, spinach, carrots, and beets.

—then follow with beans, turnips, tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, sweet corn, late cabbage, cucumbers, squash, watermelons, and muskmelons.

—then in the fall you may plant such vegetables as lettuce, spinach, winter radishes, turnips, endive, kale, collards.

—often when the garden is made by hand, the second crop is planted between the rows of the first, two weeks before the early crop is entirely used.

—this gives the second crop an earlier start, and is particularly adapted to use on soil that is free from weeds.

How to Plant

The perennial crops which stay in the same bed several years should be located at one side out of the way of plowing and cultivation of the main part of the garden.

Where possible, run the rows north and south so the crops will shade each other less and make for rapid growth. Such tall growing crops as corn, pole beans, and stake tomatoes should be planted together.

Put all long season vegetables together. Plant short season varieties together so they can be burned off and make room for late crops.

Succession Planting

A good garden will supply the family an ample amount of a large variety of crisp, tender vegetables from early spring until frost. And in addition it will give enough to store and furnish food for the family through the winter. The only way to produce this constant supply of first quality vegetables is to follow a system of succession plantings.

We Recommend VIGORO, the Complete Plant Food, to All Home Gardeners!

To the Happy Amateur Gardener . . . To the Spare-Time Gardener . . . To the Before-and-after-work Gardener . . . To the Week-end Gardener . . . To the Gardeners who don't really work in their Gardens, but play!

SEEDS

After you make your plan you should purchase your Barteldes Seeds from your dealer. The importance of using these seeds cannot be emphasized too strongly. It takes just as much space, time and labor to plant and cultivate half a stand as a full stand. The best seeds available are the cheapest in the end—since the increased yield and quality of product will more than pay the extra cost of good seed.

Your dealer is reliable and he takes an interest in keeping up to date on how and what seeds grow best in your community, and stocks up with Barteldes seeds.

Barteldes

SEEDS

The size of your plant and your personal taste will determine which of the following you care to grow. In some cases it may be more satisfactory to buy plants rather than grow them from seed.

1 PACKET EACH: Beets early, broccoli, cabbage early, cabbage late, cauliflower, celery, chard, cucumber, egg plant, lettuce, parsnip, pepper, rutabaga, spinach, summer squash, tomatoes early, tomatoes late, turnips early, turnips late.

SEEDS for a Garden to feed a Family of five

1 OUNCE EACH: Beets late, carrots, kohlrabi, onions, radish, winter squash.

2 lbs. string or lima beans, 25 lbs. early potatoes, 1 lb. onion sets, 1 lb. sweet corn, 1 1/2 lbs. peas.



BIG SPACE NOT NEEDED FOR THE KITCHEN GARDEN . . .

You'll be surprised how much food you can raise on a small space, and the thrills you'll experience. And a row or two of each kind of vegetables will give you fresh, crisp, tender things to eat for many weeks. Out of the back door into the garden, and right back, with armfuls of tasty vegetables—foods for salads—juicy tomatoes to stuff—cool fresh cucumbers—tender string beans—beets to pickle—carrots—cauliflower—sweet corn on the cob, etc.

PREPARING THE GROUND Ground is prepared in the fall or early winter for the properly managed gardens. A heavy application of manure should be put on the garden plot. Then spade or plow to a depth of 10 to 12 inches. Leave ground rough so it will catch and hold sun and rain, and thus store moisture.

FERTILIZATION The growing of so many crops on a small area causes a heavy drain on the supply of plant food in the soil and consequently to maintain the fertility of the garden requires heavy fertilization.

In most cases it is advisable to apply a commercial fertilizer to the garden in addition to manure. When properly applied it will increase the quality of the vegetables, as well as the yields.

The method of applying commercial fertilizers is very important. After the ground is plowed and worked into a good seed bed, the fertilizer should be applied broadcast and mixed well with the top inch or two of soil just a few days before the crop is planted.

The PLANTING CALENDAR With the plan of the garden made

and the seed purchased, the gardener is ready to make his first plantings as soon as the season permits.

The planting of the different vegetable crops at the right time is important. There are crops which will do best when planted as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Others should be planted later in the season.

The time to plant varies in different communities and climates.

THINNING Root crops grown from seed usually come up too thick to develop well, so it is a good practice to start thinning the row as soon as they attain a size that can be used.

IRRIGATION AND MULCH In some seasons it becomes so dry that many of the crops wither and die. If water is available, these crops may be saved by irrigating. This water may be supplied by making a shallow trench along the side of the row, just far enough away from it to avoid disturbing the soil around the plants, and running the water into this trench, supplying enough to soak down several inches into the soil. It is well to follow the irrigation with cultivation as soon as the ground on top is dry enough to work.

Straw, paper and other mulching materials may be used on the garden. Straw is especially beneficial on late potatoes and will often help to prolong the bearing period of tomatoes.

CULTIVATION The feeder roots of most vegetables are within the top two or three inches

of soil, so all cultivation, including that done by horse-drawn tools should be very shallow to avoid cutting or tearing off these roots, and thus stunting the plants. The main purpose of cultivation is to keep down weeds, killing them when they first appear, thus preventing them from taking moisture and food from the vegetables. Keep your garden clean and free from weeds and debris which harbor destructive insects.

Family Favorite Dishes

Grown in Eleven Groups

Group 1. Perennial Crops: Asparagus, Rhubarb, Horse Radish, Winter Onions, Artichoke.

Group 2. Potherbs or Greens: Spinach, New Zealand Spinach, Chard, Mustard, Kale, Collards.

Group 3. Salad Crops: Lettuce, Parsley, Endive, Cress, Corn Salad, Celery, Chicory.

Group 4. Cole Crops: Cabbage, Cauliflower, Sprouting Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Kohlrabi, Chinese Cabbage.

Group 5. Root Crops: Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Turnip, Rutabaga, Salsify, Radish, Celeriac.

Group 6. Bulb Crops: Onion, Leek, Garlic, Chives.

Group 7. Potato Crops: Irish Potato, Sweet Potato.

Group 8. Peas and Beans: Bush Snap Beans, Bush Lima Beans, Pole Beans, Pole Lima Beans, Peas.

Group 9. Solanaceous: Tomato, Eggplant, Pepper.

Group 10. Vine Crops: Cucumber, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Pumpkin, Squash.

Group 11. Sweet Corn and Okra.

FALL CARE . . .

After all the crops are harvested, all the old leaves, vines and plant refuse left on the ground should be cleaned off and burned to destroy insects and their eggs, and various disease spores that would otherwise live over the winter in this material. This is a most important practice in helping to control insects and diseases in the garden the following year.



Plant these New Varieties of VEGETABLES

You may like them so well as to make them the Favorite Family Dish

The Barteldes CUCUMBER



WINNER of the "Award of Merit" in the All American Selections of Vegetables for 1934. Description: The Barteldes Cucumber is a fine white spine variety, smooth dark green wax-like outer skin, crisp white flesh. Size 10 to 12 inches long by 3 inches thick. Particularly valuable to the shipper and market gardener because it keeps its color and fresh appearance long after it is picked. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.90.

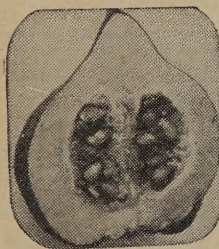
TURNIP BROCCOLI. This new vegetable or "green" is of the sprouting Broccoli type, except that it bears no central head, only small buds on leafy branches. Branches are cut from main stem leaves and stems and small heads are cooked together as a "green." Delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

Barteldes Early Grano ONION



An early Sweet Spanish maturing about thirty days earlier than the Riverside Sweet Spanish. Heavy yielder, good shipper, and very sweet and mild in flavor. See page 18 for further description. Pkt 10c; ½ oz., 35c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00.

Table Queen SQUASH

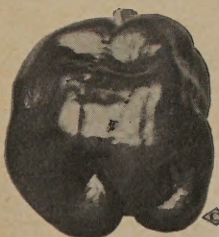


Also called Acorn and Des Moines. A small squash 6 to 8 inches long by 3 inches in diameter. Shaped somewhat like an acorn with sides scalloped. Color of rind deep green, turning to orange when ripening. Matures early and is very prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

SHOGOIN Foliage Turnip

A Japanese variety used both as a turnip and greens. Bright green leaves, sweet, tender, globular, white turnip. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

PEPPER



CALIFORNIA WONDER. This new introduction of sweet pepper has strong, thick walls which are crisp and juicy. Similar to the Chinese Giant, but considered superior because of the thick walls, and is larger. Fruits are about 4½ inches long and 3½ inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

BROCCOLI

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING. A distinct variety for the home garden. Plant forms a central head, fairly compact cluster of flower buds resembling cauliflower, except that it is green in color. Center head can be cut about sixty days after planting and smaller heads on side branches throughout the summer. Delicious and healthful. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

SPINACH

GIANT NOBEL or GAUDRY. A heavy yielder, a fast grower, and produces the largest spinach. The leaves are very large, thick, broad, slightly crumpled. Arrow shaped with a rounded top, are medium green in color, very crisp and tender.



Remains in good condition for a long time and is highly recommended for both the home garden and the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

TOMATO

BREAK O'DAY Wilt Resistant. A cross between Marglobe and Earliana. Similar to Marglobe but about a week earlier. Promises to be very popular. Try a few this year. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c.
OXHEART. Bears extremely large purple fruit shaped like an oxheart. A new flavor in vegetables you are sure to like. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c.





BEANS....the most profitable garden crop

BOUNTIFUL. The plant is vigorous, very productive and resistant to rust and other diseases. The immense pods are of rich green color, 6 to 7 inches long, thick, broad, uniform in shape, solid, stringless, but slightly fibrous, and make excellent snap beans.

FULL MEASURE. Not a new variety, yet it has just been recognized as one of the most desirable beans grown. They are absolutely stringless. The texture of the pod never grows coarse, but remains tender and meaty until the bean is fully matured and ready to shell. Superior to Burpee's Stringless.

WAX BEANS--Bush Type

15c per ½ lb.; 25c per lb.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX. Plants are small, compact, erect, and very prolific. Pods are borne well off the ground which prevents rust and rot, are of golden yellow color, brittle, fleshy and solid with wax-like texture, and are ready to pick in 45 days after planting. A good shell bean for winter use.

ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX. Also called Brittle Wax. This is the best yellow wax bean on the market. Absolutely stringless. The plants make a strong growth and are very productive.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX. Plant grows about 15 inches high, very productive, with straight pods about 6 or 7 inches long, light golden yellow color, round, meaty, and deeply creasebacked, extremely brittle, without fiber and of excellent quality.

SURE CROP WAX. Flat pods are clear amber yellow 6 to 7 inches long and entirely stringless at all stages of development. Very meaty and sweet. Classed as an early variety.

GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS

15c per ½ lb.; 25c per lb.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Bush Beans are planted in rows 24 to 30 inches apart 1½ to 2 inches deep; thin out to 3 or 4 inches between each bean. Cultivate the soil frequently, but never while the foliage is wet.

The Dwarf Limas are only partly dwarf and should be given more space than the Green and Wax Beans. Put the seed in edgewise with the eye down, and if possible avoid planting within two or three days of rain.

Pole or runner beans are usually planted in specially prepared hills, 3 to 4 feet apart, and supported on poles or stakes with cross pieces.

Pole Limas should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm.

STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE. Seed color black, shape long and slim, pods half round to round, slightly curved, absolutely stringless. This bean is prolific, matures in about 50 days, is hardy and heat resisting. Vines 16 to 18 inches.

STRINGLESS RED VALENTINE. Takes a few days longer for maturity than the Black Valentine. Color of seed is red mottled. Height 14 to 15 inches, pods about 4 inches long, almost round, somewhat curved and stringless. Very good for home garden or shipping.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD. Matures in from 52 to 55 days. Pods are stringy, flat, broad, almost straight, about 7 to 9 inches in length. Color of seed yellowish brown. Height of vine 12 to 14 inches.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD VALENTINE. Comes into bearing about 65 days after planting and continues to bear for about a month. Plants are large, spreading and exceedingly productive. Pods are stringless and brittle in all stages; very desirable for home use and for the market.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD. Very popular and widely grown. Pods are somewhat variable in size, about 5 inches long, generally more or less scimitar curved, extremely brittle, absolutely stringless, usually contain six seeds very crowded in pod.

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE. Very prolific; used extensively for canning and pickling. Bright green in color, curved with a crease in back and very crisp and tender.

TENDERGREEN. All American Award of Merit 1933. New and distinct green podded bush bean of very high quality. Pods 5½ to 6½ inches long, absolutely stringless and fibreless, fleshy, nearly straight, and round. Dry seed is brownish-black mottled tan.

LIMA BEANS--Bush Type

1 lb., 25c.

Still lower prices on larger quantities.

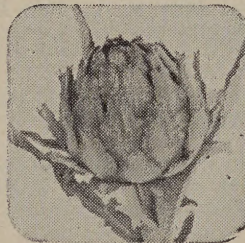
BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA. Plant large, thick stemmed, about 20 inches high, with occasional runners. Shell pods, dark green, of smooth surface moderately curved, flat, uniform in size, very large for dwarf limas.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. Small plant, slender stemmed, very erect, bushy, very early, long in bearing. Pods in numerous large clusters close to center of plant. Especially adapted to West and Middle West.

SOME FOLKS EAT ARTICHOKE

RAW—OTHERS BOIL AND SERVE AS SALAD

60c per oz.; \$2.00 per ¼ lb.; \$6.00 per lb.



PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Requires some protection during the winter months. If sown indoors in February or March, and young plants pricked into pots before setting in open, edible heads may be cut first season. Seeds should be sown in March or April, in rows 14 inches apart, and lightly covered, in rows 4 feet apart, 2 feet apart in row, and placed firmly in ground, not too deep.

HOW TO PREPARE. Edible parts are base of flower head and midribs of large blanched leaves; latter are called chards. The flower head scales must be cut when young and tender, are generally eaten raw, but may be boiled and served as salad, or cooked and eaten like asparagus.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE. The flower heads are globular or somewhat elongated. Scales are green shading to purple. Do not mistake this for the Jerusalem Artichoke, which is a distinct variety used for stock feed only.

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BEANS . . .

Can Them for Winter Use

SPECKLED BUSH LIMA. One of the hardiest, and a sure cropper. Pods medium size, rather short and flat.

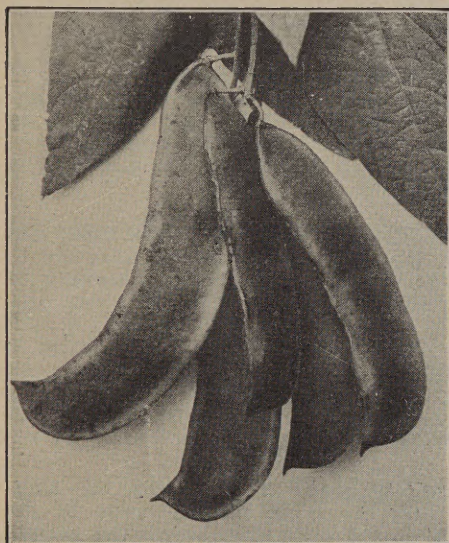
FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA. Grows stiffly erect, and keeps its bean pods off the ground. Plants are about 30 inches high and bear an immense crop of very large pods. From eight to ten days earlier than other bush limas. Lb., 35c.

POLE BEANS

1 lb., 25c.

BURGER'S GREEN STRINGLESS. Earlier and bears longer than Kentucky Wonder. Vine of small growth, good climbing, moderately productive, snap pods, about 7 inches long, dark green. Absolutely stringless.

KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOMESTEAD. Moderately branched, good climbing plant of medium height. Pods about 10 inches long, scimitar curved, extremely brittle. Bears abundantly.



WHITE CREASEBACK. Rather bush-like in habit but climbing well after starting, very early, moderately productive. Pods deeply creasebacked. Good snap beans, good shippers, and fine for baking.

LAZY WIFE. Very prolific; pods are broad, much bulged at seeds, light green, brittle, stringless, fine quality and free from anthracnose. Dry beans are white and are desirable for winter use.



CUT SHORT or CORN HILL. Largely used for planting among corn. Pods are short, very straight, decidedly bulged out in places.

WHITE DUTCH CASE KNIFE. Pods vary in size, 8 inches long, medium green in color. Can be snapped or shelled.

HORTICULTURAL or SPECKLED CRANBERRY. Matures in eighty days. Pods borne in remarkable large clusters. Valued as a snap bean or for shelling.

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX. Moderately branched vine, of large growth and good climbing habit, productive, and long bearing. Pods 7½ inches long, straight, flat, smooth surface, whitish yellow in color. Ready for use in 70 days.

ASPARAGUS

MARTHA WASHINGTON. A sister of the Mary Washington, but more vigorous, on account of being bred to resist rust disease. Productive. Uniform in type. Shoots large, of extra good quality, rich green color tinted with purple at tips. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

MARY WASHINGTON. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

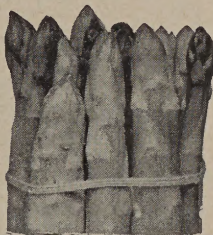
COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE. A favorite.

Large light colored shoots. Needs no artificial blanching. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS. One year old. We can furnish Washington roots at—25c per dozen; \$1.25 per 100.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Asparagus, an early spring vegetable, is widely appreciated and extensively cultivated. Can be grown in any soil which is not too wet. Seed should be sown in March or April, in rows 14 inches apart, and lightly covered with a layer of soil ½ to ¾ inches deep. When the seed is up they should be thinned out. Prepare permanent bed by digging a trench 18 inches wide and 20 inches deep. Fill one-third full with well rotted manure and tramp it down. Half fill remaining space with good soil, and set the root clumps of the Asparagus, one foot apart. Cover roots to surface with good soil. The stocks should not be cut until a year after planting and then but lightly. Full harvest may be taken after this.



POLE LIMA BEANS

1 lb., 25c.

LARGE WHITE LIMA or BUTTER BEANS. Large seeded, vigorous, a good climber, and quite productive. Pods are dark green, curved, very wide. Dry seeds white with slight greenish tinge.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA. Largely grown and a valuable general purpose lima. Plant much branched, late, very productive, long bearing.

SMALL CAROLINA or SIEVA LIMA. Small type of pole lima but literally loaded with well filled pods. Matures quickly, good winter bean.

POLE SPECKLED LIMA. Used in the South where it is one of the most prolific of pole limas. Dry beans are of medium size, milky white and blotched.

FLOWERING BEANS

SCARLET RUNNER. Splendid for covering trellis work, or old fences. Flowers are bright scarlet. Produces fine, broad, flat, deep green pods, which are edible. This bean is both ornamental and useful. Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.65.

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ALL LEADING
VARIETIES

BEETS

FOR
FAMILY USE

TABLE BEETS

1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Beets are sown where crop is to grow, in open ground, as soon as spring frosts are over, 1-inch deep in drills 12 to 15 inches apart, for convenience in hoeing; and young plants are thinned out, with a greater or less space between them, usually about 4 inches, according to size of variety grown. The thinnings from crop make excellent greens. They thrive in well enriched, moist soil, with plenty of sunshine. Growth will be greatly stimulated with a slight application of Nitrate of Soda.



Detroit
Dark Red

BARTEDES' EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. Carefully selected strain of Turnip beet. Very early, with a round and half-flattened root, only half buried in the soil. Skin dark violet-red.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN. Beet is small, but is exceptionally early and this entitles it to a place in every garden. Dark red in color, flesh zoned a lighter shade or a shade of pinkish white.

DETROIT DARK RED. It has a round, somewhat ovoid root, very smooth, and a fine, deep blood-red color. The flesh is bright red, tender and good in quality.

CROSBY'S EARLY EGYPTIAN. Exceedingly early. Roots rounded and flattened, especially underneath. Skin very smooth, violet or slaty red, flesh dark blood color.

EARLY WONDER. It is vermillion red; has small top; is globe shaped. One of the earliest beets.

ECLIPSE. Like the Egyptian, it is spherical, very early, smooth and has a scant foliage, but is about twice as productive. Skin and flesh a deep bright red, zoned pinkish white.

LONG BLOOD RED. Long rooted late variety valued by many for winter use. Old standard variety for table and cattle. Yields very heavy and is the best drought resister of all. Grows entirely under ground. Flesh is of deep purplish red.

SWISS CHARD OR FOLIAGE BEET. Only the tops of this beet are used, like spinach. Stalks and mid-ribs may be prepared like asparagus, sugar beets and mangels.

SUGAR BEETS and MANGELS



1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Soil should be plowed deeply and well pulverized. Rows should be two and a half to three feet apart and seed sown four to five pounds to the acre. When plants are four inches high thin to about 12 to 15 inches apart in the row.

Every farmer who has any stock whatever should plant at least a small acreage of Mangels. They grow on almost any kind of soil, but a rich, moist one is preferred.

WHITE KLEIN WANSLEBEN SUGAR. Contains 15 to 16 per cent sugar and yields, under an average condition, 16 tons to the acre. They can be grown as close as 5 inches apart and 2 feet between the rows. Mammoth yielder, grown for sugar and is also used as a winter feed for cows.

GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL. A yellow beet, and very profitable for stock feeding. Tops are small. Roots very large, oval, but with bottom usually of larger diameter than top. Flesh is yellow zoned with white.

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL. Roots attain an enormous size, are smooth, uniformly straight and thicker than the common varieties. Flesh is rose and white. Fine for feeding.

GIANT HALF SUGAR MANGEL. The large size Mangel combined with the great feeding value of the Sugar Beet. Roots are gray white below the ground with white flesh, and of bronze shade above.

BORECOLE or KALE



Often described as loose leaf cabbage, cooked as greens, improved by frost, and may be had from outdoors in the garden when all other greens have perished.

Given about the same treatment as late cabbage. Sow seed $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep in rows 2 feet apart, and thin to 18 to 24 inches apart in the row.

Extra hardy varieties may be sown in September and wintered over.

DWARF GREEN. Grows 16 to 20 inches high, can be used as a vegetable or for ornamental flower beds. Sown in spring. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.20.

TALL GREEN CURLED OR SCOTCH. Stems straight, grows 3 to 5 ft. high, bears plume 16 to 20 inches in length. Very hardy; severest winters will not kill. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.20.

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BROCCOLI

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Like Cauliflower, a cultivated variety of wild cabbage, grown for the sake of the head. Generally considered more hardy than Cauliflower. Seed is sown in frames early in spring, culture same as Cauliflower.

LARGE WHITE MAMMOTH. Thick set variety, lower in growth than other kinds. Has short broad leaves which are very numerous. Head very large and white, and of very good quality. 1 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Another member of the cabbage family. Cultured the same as Late Cabbage or Cauliflower. "Buttons" or small heads along the stalk may be grown to a larger size by pinching out crown of the plant after the buttons have formed. Very hardy, improved by frost. Oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.10.

CHIVES

An unimportant member of the onion tribe. Oz., 60c.

CHICORY

Large Rooted or Coffee. Plant much used in Europe for coffee. In fall, roots may be taken up and dried same as apples. Roasted and ground like coffee. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

COLLARDS

Georgia Southern or Creole. Forms a large, loose, open head, or mass of leaves on tall stem. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

CORN SALAD

Broadleaved. Used as a salad. Seeds are sown late in August or in autumn in any soil. Plant produces leaves from October until spring without requiring any attention or protection. Oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00.

GARDEN CRESS

Sow in a moist and shaded position to obtain more tender and more abundant leaves. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

WATER CRESS

Prepare a small, shallow trench for receiving the seed, then mix the seed with some dry earth or sand and sow broadcast in the trench, and cover slightly. Soil must be cautiously watered and kept moist until the plants show their first leaves when the water is let in, but only so much as will barely cover the plants. Oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

GROW YOUR OWN

CABBAGE

One of the few vegetables that home gardeners can enjoy the year round.

Our cabbage seed is very carefully selected and true to type. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

The different kinds of cabbages vary so much that it is impossible to lay down precise rules for the cultivation of even each entire class or section. A cool, moist climate has been proven the most suitable of all for culture of cabbages. Heat and drought are very injurious to them, while they grow well in moist, foggy weather, even when somewhat cold. The ground should be dug rather deeply and plentifully fertilized. Cover the seed ¼ to ½ inch deep. Early varieties may be set as close as 16 or 18 inches, the rows being 30 to 36 inches apart. For late varieties leave 18 to 24 inches between plants. Plants started in cold frames are set out early in April and seeds planted at the same time will give plants for succession crop. Plants for the late crop are started in May or June. These are then transplanted to where the crop is to grow. Plants should be watered from time to time during the summer, and should be protected from insects.

EXTRA EARLY COPENHAGEN MARKET. 70 days. Truck gardeners have reported that their entire crop from this seed has been marketed before other Copenhagen heads were ready to cut. ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

COPENHAGEN MARKET. 80 days. Very early, round headed, exceptionally large, solid and of very fine quality. Leaves are medium light green, thick and smooth. Vigorous grower, and a good keeper. ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.10.

TRUE JERSEY WAKEFIELD. 75 Days. Heads evenly from latter part of June to first of July. Leaves yellow tint, stiff texture. Head very pale green; short; blunt and conical; sometimes tinged with red. Very early, productive, and a good keeper. ½ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.



Surehead

GOLDEN ACRE CABBAGE. 68 Days. A new variety, seven days ahead of the Jersey Wakefield. Heads are round, firm, and of exceptionally fine texture. Average weight is about 4 pounds to the head. ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT. 80 Days. Heads are much more pointed and usually smaller than the round and flat headed varieties, but they are solid, tender and of fine quality. Succeeds better for summer sowing than for late sowing. ½ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

All Pkts. on this page 5c

YOU CAN
ENJOY

CABBAGE

ALL YEAR
'ROUND



Charleston Wakefield

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. 71 Days. One of the best early varieties for southern home gardeners to plant. The plants stand frost with little harm. The heads are large and conical. Ready for use about a week later than Early Jersey Wakefield. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

STEIN'S EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH. 90 Days. A short-stemmed variety, well suited for market garden culture, and being a good shipper is used very extensively by the produce growers in Texas. A well bred cabbage, and a certain header. Heads are somewhat smaller than the Early Flat Dutch. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

LATE PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH. 115 Days. A tall stemmed variety, rather quicker to head than the late Flat Dutch cabbage, the leaves are large and glaucous; head is big, flattened, full and solid. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

DANISH BALLHEAD. A sure header. The heads are round, hard, and extremely heavy, though not extra large. It will keep until March or April with almost no waste. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET. Very popular with the Krautmakers. The plant is very vigorous and hardy, the leaves are large and broad, the stem of moderate length, the head large, white, solid and seldom bursts. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

SECOND EARLY or ROUND HEAD VARIETIES

THE GLORY. 90 Days. Recently introduced from Holland. Combines earliness with good size, which are desirable qualities for market purposes. Leaves are large, spreading, curved and frilled. Heads are globular, or very nearly round, very solid and very large size. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

ALL SEASON. 85 Days, if planted in spring; about 80 days when planted in July. Leaves and head are of fine clear green color. Head thick and broad, very much depressed and quite flattened on the top. Good for both winter and summer use. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH. 100 Days. Popular because of its heat-resisting qualities. Very good for medium early, main crop or later use. Short stemmed variety. Heads are round, solid and sometimes brown on top. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

MAIN CROP VARIETIES

LATE LARGE DRUMHEAD. 120 Days. An old standard variety which matures late in the season. Head is large, shorter in the stem than the Late Premium Flat Dutch, with many leaves, ample in size, the head is compact, rounded, and is a good keeper. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

SUREHEAD. 110 Days. Similar to Late Flat Dutch. Rather long in stem, the head of average size, compact and regular. Grown by more than 100,000 planters. This cabbage keeps well and is a splendid shipper. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

RED CABBAGE

MAMMOTH RED ROCK. 120 Days. Violet-red, sometimes slightly mixed with green, and covered abundantly with bloom which gives them a blue tinge. Head rather large, rounded in shape, slightly depressed, not so deeply colored on the outside, but very deeply colored at the heart. Very productive. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

SAVOY CABBAGE

DRUMHEAD SAVOY. 110 Days. Stem 5 to 6 inches high, stout, bearing a broad, thick, compact head, which is flat on top, sometimes tinged with wine-red, and almost perfectly smooth, being only partially crimped at the edges of the leaves. Outer leaves are numerous, broad, stiff, well spread out, and dark green in color. Bears early frosts very well. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

CHINESE CABBAGE or CELERY

PE TSAI—WONG BOK, PEKIN

About 65 days. Sow last half of July or first of August for best results in this section. When matured this plant resembles Cos lettuce more than cabbage. Used in salads or may be cooked like cabbage or asparagus. Plants should be banked as they grow, or the leaves tied up over the center to produce celery-like form. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.



All Pkts. on this page 5c

CARROTS for Soups or Salads



Oxheart
Carrot

PLANTING INSTRUC- TIONS

Any garden soil will grow carrots. For early crops sow as early in the spring as possible, and in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart. Cover not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep. When the plants are about 3 to 4 inches high thin out to 2 inches apart for the small early varieties and 4 inches apart for the late ones. Give them plenty of room. Keep them thoroughly hoed.

All varieties except those priced:

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

IMPERATOR. All American Selection 1933. Seven to 8 inches long, deep orange colored throughout, brittle, tender, and sweet, has practically no core, and is an abundant cropper. 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

CHANTENAY or MODEL. A Guerande of considerably longer size. It is delicate in flavor, juicy and sweet. Largely planted as a medium early variety.

DANVER'S HALF LONG. Fine for table use and best of all for the stock breeder, since it is a wonderful producer. It is a slender half-long root, very well colored, and has a blunt end.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE. For stock feeding and table use. Fed to milch cows and gives to the butter a fine flavor and a beautiful golden color. Root is pale orange on the underground portion, and green above ground. It is a good keeper.

OXHEART or GUERANDE. One of the best carrots for the table. It is remarkable for its great size and quickness of growth. The flesh is very tender and delicate, and a beautiful orange red, paler at the center.

NANTES HALF LONG, STUMP ROOTED. One of the best table carrots, very tender and delicious. The flesh is orange red, fine grained and free from hard fibre or core. Roots grow from 6 to 7 inches long, holding their thickness throughout the entire length of the root and end abruptly into a thin, small tail.



Chantenay

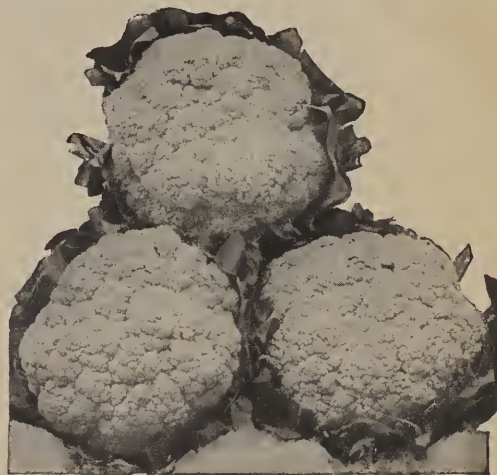
CARROTS for STOCK FEEDING

1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

LARGE WHITE or BELGIAN. Grows one-third out of the ground. Roots pure white, green above the ground. Flesh rather coarse and used exclusively for stock feeding purposes.

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN. Practically the same as above only the flesh is yellow. This is also a very good keeper.

CAULIFLOWER



Early Snowball

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Clean and thorough cultivation is absolutely essential to success with this very exacting vegetable. On heavy clay soils frequent cultivation, that creates a dust mulch, will often make up for an insufficient water supply. Hoe right close to the plants, giving shallow cultivation as they expand. The "heads" to be kept white and tender, must be protected from the sun soon after they begin to form by tying the leaves together over them. The seed is sown in April for an early crop and in July for a fall crop.

EARLY DANISH SNOWBALL. Very early. Produces a very large compact head which is snowy white, which forms quickly and will not discolor easily. Finest on the market. Pkt., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.60; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$3.00; 1 oz., \$5.00.

BARTEDES MOUNTAIN SNOWBALL. This variety is considered one of the very best for outdoor culture. It will withstand weather conditions that are utterly ruinous to the Erfurt strains. Pkt., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.60; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$3.00; 1 oz., \$5.00.

BARTEDES DANISH DRY WEATHER. A new strain developed in Denmark to stand hot, dry weather. It matures later than the Snowball, producing large, solid, pure white heads of excellent quality. Pkt., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.60; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$3.00; 1 oz., \$5.00.

EARLY PARIS CAULIFLOWER. A variety with a slender and rather long stem. Especially suitable for sowing in summer. If sown in April or May, the heads form in August or September. Pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.60; 1 oz., \$3.00.

All Pkts. on this page

Except Cauliflower 5c

CELERY



PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

For this climate sow celery in May or early June, in drills 4 to 6 inches apart and cover about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep. When ready to transplant thin out to 2 or 3 inches apart in the row, and leave growing until July or August when they should be planted in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and set 6 inches in the row. In planting press the ground around the plants but do not let any earth get into the heart.

GIANT PASCAL. A very vigorous and an extremely productive variety, with short, broad, thick, tender and fleshy green ribs, which blanch very readily when earthed up. It keeps very well under cover during winter. 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. A very fine variety of French origin. Half dwarf, compact with well developed leaves. It needs very little blanching to fit it for the table. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

WHITE PLUME. This variety is characterized by the silver-white color with which its leaves are partly tinged at first. It suffers easily from the cold and should be grown for autumn rather than for winter use. 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

CELERIAC or TURNIP ROOTED CELERY

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Sow the latter part of April, covering seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. Thin out to about 1 inch apart in the row and transplant into rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 6 inches apart in the row.

Uses—Served as a salad with French Dressing, or served hot with cream sauce.

Roots are turnip-shaped, very smooth, tender and marrow-like. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

SWEET CORN

EAT IT FRESH—CAN IT FOR WINTER

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

The seed should be planted about 2 inches deep, in drills 3 feet apart and thinned to a single stalk every 10 to 14 inches in the row. The cultivation should be frequent and thorough, all weeds should be kept down, and all suckers removed from around the base of plant. One pound will plant 275 hills, and 14 pounds will plant about an acre in drills.



Golden Giant

GOLDEN GIANT. A cross of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob. This is the largest of the yellow sugar varieties, the ears measuring up to 8 inches long. Deep orange in color and extremely juicy and sweet. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c.

GOLDEN BANTAM. Rather early variety with golden yellow grain, very tender and sweet, with rich flavor. Matures early and is comparatively free from worms. 1 lb., 25c.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS. This is not a true sweet corn, but on account of its hardness and its round, hard grains it can be planted much earlier than the wrinkled sort of sugar corn. 1 lb., 20c.

HOWLING MOB. This corn is of good size, but early and has the excellent flavor of the later varieties. The stalks are strong, vigorous, about 5 feet in height and bears two ears. 1 lb., 25c.

EARLY MINNESOTA. A favorite early variety, which matures in about 70 days. 1 lb., 25c.

EARLY EVERGREEN. Similar to Stowell's Evergreen only about ten days earlier. 1 lb., 25c.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. This is the standard main-crop variety, much used for the home garden, market and canning. The ears are about 7 to 8 inches long, 14 to 20-rowed, with very white grain. It is exceptionally tender and sugary. 1 lb., 25c.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. (Shoe Peg.) A very fine variety. Ears large, kernels small but deep and without any row formation. It matures late. 1 lb., 25c.

GOLDEN SUNSHINE. NEW YELLOW Sweet Corn of the same type as Golden Bantam, but matures somewhat earlier. Grows $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high, many stalks carrying two ears. Ears are 10 to 12 rowed and packed with broad, deep rich-flavored yellow kernels. 1 lb., 25c.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE. Best Roasting Ear—not a true Sugar Corn. Stalks about 8 feet tall, ears are of medium length and thickness, average 7 to 8 inches, with 12 or 14 rows. Kernels are white. Long, tight husks protect the ear from worms and the corn is very tender when in the roasting ear stage. 1 lb., 20c.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM. A hybrid cross of two inbred strains of Bantam. Developed by the Purdue Experiment Station. Matures about 8 to 10 days later than Golden Bantam. Better adapted to a wider range of conditions and less susceptible to Stewart's disease. 1 lb., 40c.

All Pkts. on this page 5c
10

For Quantity Prices, See Page 47

CUCUMBERS *for Slicing and Pickles*



Early
Green
Cluster

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

A light warm soil is preferable but they will grow in almost any soil if there is good drainage. When all danger of frost is past sow the seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep in hills 4 feet apart each way. Earlier crops may be had by starting the plants in a hotbed and transplanting about three or four of the young plants to a hill or by using Hotkaps. Keep the soil well fertilized and well cultivated between the plants until the vines cover it. Keeping them picked before they reach full size will cause the plants to bear longer.

Varieties not priced: Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

EXTRA LONG WHITE SPINE. Long, green, white spined fruit, rather like the Long Green Chinese. Very uniform in size and exceedingly early.

DAVIS PERFECT. Well bred selection of White Spine type, slim in shape, 9 to 12 inches long, dark green color changing to white. Very crisp.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. The most popular for general use. The flesh is thick, firm and crisp. The fruit is slender and remains dark green in color until ripe.

THE BARTEDES CUCUMBER. From 8 to 12 inches long, of a very dark green color which does not fade in shipping. This is of greatest importance to the growers and shippers who want their cucumbers to be attractive when they reach the market. The flesh is firm, white, thick and with few seeds. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER. A very popular early cucumber producing its fruit in small clusters near the root of the plant. Length of fruit about 5 inches, skin prickly.

EARLY WHITE SPINE. Very hardy, vigorous, and also very productive. When young they are green, short, stout; and as they grow they become paler and marked with four or five white longitudinal lines.

EARLY FORTUNE. Largely grown by market gardeners. Vines make a strong growth, producing abundant crops of fruit, slightly pointed, with a very dark green skin, and retains its color much longer than most other sorts.

EVERBEARING. This variety is of small size; very early, enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickle. Its peculiar merit, however, is that the vines continue to produce fruit until killed by frost.

CHICAGO or WESTERFIELD PICKLING. Well known and very popular. The fruits set very early and if kept pulled will continue to produce fruit until frost. Excellent for pickling.

BOSTON PICKLING. A smooth-fruited variety, short, bright green and is much used for pickling.

PRICKLY or WEST INDIAN GHERKIN. A creeping and very branching plant. Fruit is oval, green, with white longitudinal streaks, turning pale yellow when ripe. When ripe is about 2 inches long and over 1-inch in diameter. 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

STRAIGHT EIGHT. A Gold Medal Winner of 1935. One of the best for slicing. About 8 inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, straight and symmetrical. An excellent size for slicing and of a deep green when ready for use. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

EGG PLANT

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Sow in hotbeds very early in the spring; thin them out, as soon as big enough to be handled, to 3 to 4 inches each way and transplant to 2 or 3 feet apart in very rich, warm ground. Do not plant them outside until the nights are real warm, as the least frost will, if it does not kill them, check the growth. Hoe often and hill up gradually, until they blossom.



$\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20.

BLACK BEAUTY. The fruits set freely and develop quickly, so entire crop can be harvested before frost. They are large, thick, lustrous purplish-black.

NEW YORK IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE SPINELESS. Stem stout, not very tall, usually branching, and of a gray-green, slightly or not at all tinged with purple. Fruit is very large, of a short pear shape and slightly flattened at both ends.

All Pkts. on this page 5c

ENDIVE

1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.



PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Same as Lettuce.

Fine salad plant. Also used as "boiled Greens." Can be grown the year round. To blanch, tie the leaves together 2 or 3 weeks before gathering.

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN. Bright green leaves, which are broad twisted and waved. White midribs. Crisp and tender. Used in soups, stews and salads.

GREEN CURLED. Best for general use. Leaves finely cut, having a mossy appearance. Pungent flavor.

KOHL-RABI

1 oz., 20c;
¼ lb., 75c.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Sow in the spring in rows 3 to 8 inches and afterwards thin out to 8 to 10 inches in a row. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

When used for the table it should be cut when quite small as it is then very tender and delicate, having the combined flavors of the cabbage and turnip.



EARLY WHITE VIENNA. The ball forms quickly in this variety and is ready to be eaten about two months and a half from time of sowing.

GARLIC

The root, or bulb, is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves," which are planted in the spring 6 to 8 inches apart, and in August the bulbs are ready to gather. Lb., 30c.

MUSHROOMS



Can be grown wherever there is a cellar or a closed shed, in which an even temperature of from fifty to sixty degrees can be maintained.

Pure Culture Spawn

1 brick.....	\$0.35
2 bricks.....	.65
4 bricks.....	1.20

All Pkts. on this page 5c

MUSTARD



1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. Leaves are twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard and the flavor is sweet.

OSTRICH PLUME. Leaves are long, ruffled and curled like an ostrich plume; especially good as a salad and is equal to spinach for greens.

CHINESE. Very hardy. A large plant, leaves are often 14 to 16 inches long, with the edges often turned underneath. The leaves are eaten like spinach.

BLACK or BROWN. Grown in kitchen gardens for the sake of its young leaves, which are used the same as the White; however, is more pungent.

WHITE ENGLISH. The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young.

OKRA or GUMBO

1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c;
1 lb., 65c.

The young green pods are used in soups or stews, or in the South as a separate side dish. They impart a rich flavor to soups.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, and when the plants are 3 inches high thin out from 10 to 12 inches. They should be well manured. They also can be started in a hotbed and transplanted afterwards.

EARLY DWARF PROLIFIC—It is a small fruited sub-variety of the Long Green Okra, but is earlier and more productive. The pods are very short.

TALL. Pods are usually 6 to 8 inches long, slender, pointed and about 1-inch in diameter.

WHITE VELVET. Distinctly unlike other varieties in that the pod is perfectly smooth and round. They are of attractive appearance and superior flavor and tenderness. Pods are of extra large size and produced in great abundance.



LETTUCE

Price of All Lettuce Except
New York Market.

1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Lettuce needs cool weather, plenty of moisture and plenty of room. Young lettuce plants are very hardy and for this reason the seed can be sown very early in the spring. The soil should be well prepared. Sow in rows about 2 feet apart, seeds about two to the inch and covered from ¼ to ½-inch. When the plants are about 2 inches tall thin them to 2 inches apart, then a little later to 4 inches apart. Repeat this until the plants will be one foot apart when mature. In growing head lettuce it is important that the heads develop as much as possible during cool weather. For this reason the seed is usually sown in hotbeds and plants set in the field when weather permits. One ounce will sow a row 80 feet long; four pounds to the acre.

MAY KING. The best Butterhead lettuce for forcing as well as early spring planting in the open ground. It is extremely hardy, and therefore can be planted very early. It makes a quick growth, forming, when mature, a large, attractive head.

GRAND RAPIDS. A crisp, early-intermediate, quickly shooting seed. Color is very light green, and forms a very large head which is tender and sweet when grown in greenhouses.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. Plant is compact and consists of a firm, well blanched, rounded to elongated and V-shaped cluster of leaves, closely drawn together.

EARLY CURLED SILESIA. A favorite for many years. Of dwarf, compact growth with crisp golden leaves with fine curved edges.

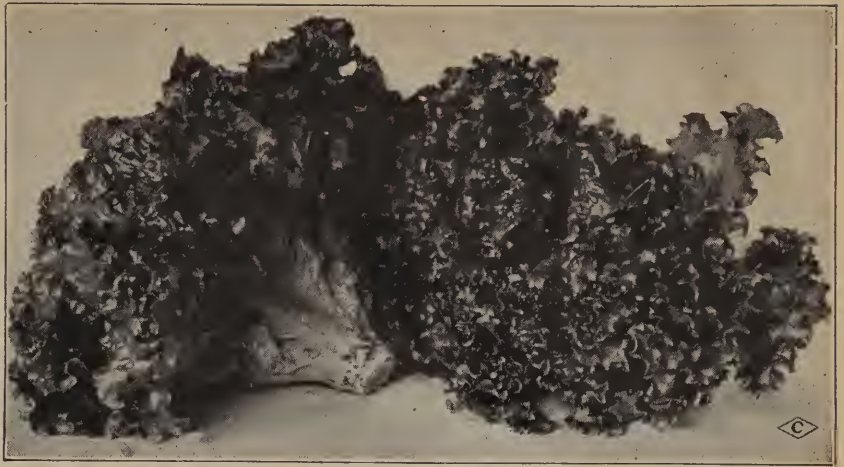
EARLY PRIZE HEAD. Forms a large, tender, crisp, loose head, bright green crimped leaves tinged with red.

BARTEDES DENVER MARKET. A decidedly crisp variety, fairly cabbage-heading, medium in size, late-intermediate in season, very slow to shoot to seed. The most blistered and crumpled leaved of all varieties.

EARLY CURLED or WHITE SEEDED SIMPSON. Plant spreading and forming a rounded to low V-shaped, well balanced, dense cluster of leaves.

NEW YORK or WONDERFUL. A very crisp variety, strictly cabbage-heading, very large, late, extremely slow to seed. Leaves blistered, crumpled and twisted. 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

N. Y. MARKET No. 12. 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$2.00.
N. Y. MARKET No. 515. 1 oz., 15c.



Early Curled Simpson

BIG BOSTON. A splendid shipper, sure header, reliable and hardy, and is a good late summer or autumn variety.

HANSON. Plant spreading, but not loose in habit and forming a globular, extremely hard, well defined, well blanched head, with leaves blistered, crumpled and twisted.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER. A decidedly butter variety, strictly cabbage-heading, fairly early. The plant is compact and forms a round, well blanched head.

PARIS WHITE COS. The Cos or Celery Lettuce is a very distinct type, having a tall, elongated head.

LEEK

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

It may be sown in drills or broadcast. When the plants are 6 inches high, transplant into rows a foot apart, setting the plants 4 or 5 inches deep and about 6 inches apart in the rows.

LARGE LONDON or SCOTCH FLAG. Long, broad stem, leaves are rather dark green color, rather early and a very productive variety. Aside from being valuable for soups and salads, when blanched, makes an excellent dish if sliced and cooked. ½ oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00.

PARSLEY

1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Parsley succeeds best in rich, mellow soil. As the seeds germinate very slowly three or four weeks elapses sometimes before it makes its appearance. It should be sown early in the spring, previously soaking the seeds for a few hours in tepid water. Sow thickly in rows a foot apart and half an inch deep.

MOSS or TRIPLE CURLED. In this variety divisions of leaves are deeply cut, and each small segment is turned back on upper side, giving the whole leaf a crisped or curled appearance. Extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes.

HAMBURG TURNIP ROOTED. In this kind of Parsley it is not the leaves, but the thick fleshy roots, which form the edible part of the plant. They are of a dingy white color, and resemble parsnips. Used mostly for flavoring soups.

PARSNIPS

1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Parsnips are grown in the same manner as Carrots, only they may be sown earlier—about the end of February or early in March. Being a very hardy plant, the crop may be left in the ground until late in autumn, or even all through the winter, and taken up as the roots are required.

HOLLOW CROWNED or SUGAR. The roots, which are creamy white, grow 10 to 12 inches long and are smooth, tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. This variety is very easily raised and is very productive.



Barteldes Denver Market

MUSKMELONS

Easy to grow your own -- and good to eat



Burrell's
Gem

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Muskmelons will grow on nearly any garden soil, but they will do best and mature earlier on a rich, sandy loam. The seed should not be planted until all danger of frost is past. Plant eight to ten seeds in hills about 6 feet apart each way, and cover to a depth of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. After all danger of bugs is over, thin out to three or four strongest plants per hill, and cultivate until the vines cover the ground.

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES

BARTELDES HONEY-NET. A combination of Netted Rocky Ford and Honey Dew. The meat of the Honey-Net is green, very thick, and the flavor being a blend of the flavors of both its parents, is truly delicious. The melons average from 5 to 7 inches in diameter. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

GREELEY WONDER. It produces large melons which resemble the old time muskmelon in shape, having deep ribs, well netted skin and flesh of richest golden yellow. Its taste is much like the Rocky Ford melon. 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

HONEY BALL. Outstanding new melon maturing a week later than Burpee's Netted Gem, is a little larger, ball-shaped and has delicious green meat. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

ROCKY FORD. It is of small size, oval shape, average weight is less than 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds; skin is thin, netted, first green then a peculiar gray when ripe; flesh is pale green and very sweet. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

HONEY DEW MELON. The Honey Dew melon was produced by crossing the Rocky Ford with an African melon, and the Improved Hybrid Casaba; retaining the sweetness of the Rocky Ford, the delicious flavor of the Casaba. The average size is 6 to 8 inches in diameter, 7 to 8 inches in length, and weighs 5 to 6 pounds. The flesh is emerald green, very thick, fine-grained, and can be eaten to the rind. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

SALMON TINTED POLLOCK 10-25. Pink Meated or Salmon Tinted Rocky Ford type but considerably larger than the standard Rocky Ford. It is very rust resistant, very hardy and an excellent shipper. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

THE HACKENSACK. Medium sized, flattened at the ends, average weight 3 to 6 pounds, heavily ribbed, and of particular value for light, warm, sandy soils. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. An improved Hackensack that is at least 10 days earlier. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

IMPROVED PERFECTO. Melons are almost spherical and from 6 to 7 inches in diameter. Mature early, in from 80 to 85 days. Cream colored when ripe and solidly netted. Very thick meat of fine quality and flavor. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

HALE'S BEST. Very early. Fruits oval but quite irregular in size and shape. Flesh is salmon colored; skin is very heavily netted. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

HALE'S BEST No. 36. 1 oz., 10c.

HEARTS OF GOLD or IMPROVED HOODOO. Melons are of medium size, round and distinctly ribbed. Flesh is very firm, of a deep orange color, fine grained, of remarkable sweetness and spicy flavor. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

PEACH or GARDEN LEMON. For sweet pickles, pies and preserves, these melons have no equal. The fruit is oval-shaped and of a bright orange-yellow color, somewhat russeted. 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

BURRELL'S GEM. It has a salmon flesh of unusual thickness, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches, the rind is very thin, slightly ribbed, and heavily netted. In size, it averages 6 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

BANANA MUSKMELON. A long yellow fleshed melon. Meat of rich salmon color and highly flavored. When mature reaches a length of 20 to 28 inches, and is almost solid. Don't pick the melons until they are thoroughly ripe as they are then at their best. 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

OSAGE or MILLER'S CREAM. Luscious spicy flavor, perfect shipping qualities. Skin is very thin and slightly netted. The flesh is of a salmon color, remarkably sweet, extremely thick, and delicious to the rind. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

All Pkts. on this page 5c

WATERMELONS

Everybody Likes Watermelons

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

The same as for Muskmelons, except that they should be planted from 8 to 10 feet apart each way. The seedlings must be protected from the cucumber beetle until the foliage becomes toughened.

1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

Except Wonder, Stone Mountain, King and Queen, Dixie Queen, which are slightly more.



IRISH GRAY. Free from hard centers and strings, very firm, and does not break when sliced. Matures in about 90 days. Greenish gray color; does not sunburn.

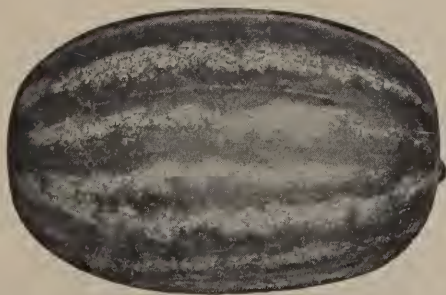
TOM WATSON. Immensely popular because there is delicious sweetness. The flesh is rich red, crisp and tenderly melting. Reaches the size of 24 to 28 inches in length, and 12 to 14 inches in diameter. It has a mottled, dark green rind, thin, but tough enough to stand shipping.

HALBERT HONEY. The melons are oblong in form, skin is smooth, of dark green color, thin, and rather brittle; on this account the melons do not stand shipping well. But for home use, they are excellent.

KLECKLEY SWEET. Well named, for the flesh of this melon is sweet as honey. The rind is dark green, and only about one-half inch thick. Seeds are white, lying close to the rind, leaving a large solid heart.

RED RUSSIAN or EARLY KANSAS. Fruits large, oval, striped, with bright red flesh. Very sweet and of fine flavor. Rather hard shell makes it a good shipper. Seeds reddish brown.

STONE MOUNTAIN. A very fine melon, especially popular in the southern states, where the fruits frequently weigh 50 to 80 pounds. The flesh is solid, bright scarlet in color, has few seeds, and is very sweet. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



Red Russian

"KING and QUEEN" WINTER WATERMELON. Spherical in shape, ivory shell, pink center, seeds black. Average weight 25 pounds. The most luscious, handsome, and valuable winter watermelon in the world. 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

COLE'S EARLY. Fruit is oval, small in size and handsomely striped with light and dark green. The rind is too thin and brittle to make it a good shipper.

CITRON. For preserving. Fruit very similar to the watermelon, but the flesh is used exclusively for sauces, pies, and preserving. The flesh is white, will keep solid all winter, and has a delicious flavor after it is cooked.

DIXIE QUEEN. A new melon, a favorite for home or market garden or shipping. Flesh is bright red, rind thin, but tough; white seeded; heavy yielder. Outer skin is light green splotched and striped with dark green. 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

PIE MELON. Kansas Stock Pie Melon or Colorado Preserving Melon. A boon to the dry land farmer. The melons grow to a large size, some of them weighing as high as 60 to 70 pounds. The flesh is firm and solid with few seeds. Will keep all winter and can be fed to stock the same as turnips and beets.

GOLDEN HONEY WATERMELON. "Yellow as Gold and Sweet as Honey." The melons are of medium size, oblong, the rind hard and of very dark green color.

WONDER. A large and long melon resembling the Tom Watson. It is thicker, usually grows larger and heavier, the color is a dark solid green, seldom shows any hollow waste. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

SWEETHEART. Vine vigorous and productive. Fruit large, rounded or slightly oblong; skin pale green, with bands of deeper color, flesh red, melting and very sweet.

All Pkts. on this page 5c

ONIONS

Easy to Grow
Good to Eat
Fine Winter Keeper

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Onions do best in sandy loam which has been fertilized. The seed is sown early in the spring in drills. If rows are 12 to 14 inches apart for hand cultivation it takes 4½ pounds of seed per acre and if 24 to 36 inches apart for horse cultivation 1½ pounds to the acre. Onions must be cultivated frequently and also hand weeded to keep the weeds out.



SWEET SPANISH. (Riverside Strain.) One of the largest and one of the best all around onions grown. Of attractive, light yellow color and a dandy shipper; flesh clear white, tender and sweet and mild flavor. ½ oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00.

WHITE SWEET SPANISH. The pure white flesh of this onion is fine grained and exceptionally sweet. It is a splendid sort to use in salads or other ways without cooking. ½ oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00.

PRIZETAKER. The true type is a large globe, very handsome, of a bright clear straw color, with white flesh, which is firm and solid and of very mild and delicate flavor. The large onions grow the first year from seed sown in the spring. ½ oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. Extremely hardy, and yields enormous crop both in bulk and weight. The skin is thick and of a rich brownish red color; the flesh is white, solid, crisp and mild. ½ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c.



YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. Globular shape, flesh white, mildly flavored; skin brownish yellow. A good paying onion for general crop. Good size, a good keeper, and very productive. ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.40.

MOUNTAIN DANVERS. Considered by many onion growers as the best type of semi-globe shaped onion in existence. Small neck, bright, even color, and ripens very early; good keeper. ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.40.

FLAT YELLOW DANVERS. The same type as the Globe Danvers except that it is quite flat, with a small neck. It ripens down quickly and keeps very well. ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.40.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE. A fine medium early or main crop variety; skin is deep red and the bulbs are globe shaped, smooth surface, small neck and reach full size within 110 days. Strong flavor, very firm and superior quality. ½ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. The old standard sort. It grows to full size in about 95 days from seed, and is a good drought resister. The skin is thick and of a deep red color. ½ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

WHITE SILVERSKIN or PORTUGAL. Bulb silvery white, flattened, and about 2 to 3 inches in diameter. An excellent medium early sort. ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.40.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. Bulb is silvery white, with a diameter of from 2¼ to 3¼ inches, firm, and keeps remarkably well. ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.60.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING. We have a pure strain of imported seed of this truly mammoth variety. The onions are of very large size, are flat in shape and both skin and flesh are pure white. Mild and agreeable flavor. ½ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

BARTELDES EARLY GRANO. This is an excellent, new onion which is becoming very popular wherever used, due to the fact that it is a heavy yielder, a good keeper and shipper, and in some sections of the Southwest matures as much as 30 days earlier than the Sweet Spanish. A selection from Grano Valencia or Riverside Sweet Spanish, hence it is of that type, although somewhat smaller. Globe type, top-shaped, of light straw color, and very sweet and mild in flavor. ½ oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00.

WHITE BERMUDA. They are called white, but really are of a pale yellow color, very large size, and of extremely mild, pleasant flavor. ½ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX. This is a large, flat, pure white onion, which is shipped in such large quantities from Texas each season. It matures early, is very productive, and is mild and sweet. ½ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

Onion Sets

Colorado Grown
Extra Fine

Red Bottom Sets.
Yellow Bottom Sets.
White Bottom Sets.
The bottom sets weigh 32 pounds to the bushel.

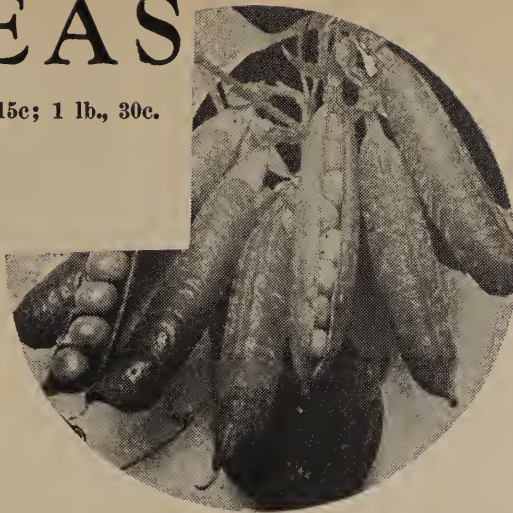


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VIGORO, the Complete Plant Food, Supplies All Plants 11 Vital Elements!

PEAS

½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c.



PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Peas can be grown in every garden, but for earliest varieties a light, warm, moderately rich soil is best. The smooth kinds can be sown as soon as the ground can be worked, but the wrinkled varieties should not be planted until about two or three weeks later. Sow in single or double rows from 1½ to 3 feet apart, dropping a pea every inch and covering from 2 to 3 inches.

EARLY SMOOTH VARIETIES

ALASKA. A remarkably early variety, and a good yielder. Pods 2½ inches long, round, straight and square ended, containing 6 light green peas. We advise market gardeners to give this variety a trial.

FIRST AND BEST. Not quite as early as Alaska, but is prolific and hardy. Plant is 2½ feet high, producing medium sized pods well filled.

EARLY WRINKLED VARIETIES

LAXTONIAN. Laxtonian Peas grow 18 inches high, but the vines are exceedingly vigorous and produce pods averaging 4½ inches long, straight and pointed, containing seven to eight large peas.

PREMIUM GEM. A popular dwarf variety for family use on account of its exquisite buttery flavor; pods 2½ inches long, well filled to ends; early in maturing.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. This variety is very popular in the West and Central West. It stands drought better than most other varieties. The vines are about 14 inches high, which permits close planting in rows, and they are self-supporting.

AMERICAN WONDER. Quite distinct from all other peas in habit of growth and appearance; about 10 inches high; pods are straight, well filled to the ends, 2½ inches long.

THOMAS LAXTON. Very popular, early, large-podded, hardy variety, producing an abundance of large, well filled pods.

BARTELDES LITTLE MARVEL. An early, dwarf variety of excellent quality; 15 inches in height; pods in abundance, about 3 inches long.

MAIN CROP VARIETIES

ALDERMAN. (Improved Telephone.) Very robust and vigorous growing plant, producing pods of very large size, averaging 4½ to 5 inches in length.

DWARF TELEPHONE. This variety was obtained by crossing the Strategem and the Telephone. The season is medium, ripens about a week earlier than the Strategem. Pods are about 4 inches long.

EVERBEARING. Unexcelled for profusion and continuance of bearing. Plant has a remarkably branching habit, reaches a height of 2 to 2½ feet and will do well without sticks or brush.

IMPROVED STRATEGEM. A rather dwarf variety, with thick, short, close-pointed stems; leaves are very large, of yellow-green color. The immense pods contain ten or twelve peas of large size.

WHITE MARROWFAT. Similar to the Black Eye Marrowfat, is a popular heavy yielder, but the eyes in these peas are not black.

DWARF GRAY SUGAR. A dwarf plant growing about 2 feet high, producing an abundance of edible pods which are very sweet and tender. They are prepared for the table just as you would snap beans and are served with white sauce.

PEPPERS

½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c;

¼ lb., \$1.20.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

They thrive best in a warm, deep, fairly moist, fertile, sandy loam, although they are often grown commercially on moderately heavy soils. They should be started in hotbeds, in February or March, and not planted outside until the soil is warm and there is no danger of frost. Set the plants in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the row.



Ruby Giant

BARTELDES RUBY GIANT. A cross between the Ruby King and the Chinese Giant, having the good qualities of both. The peppers are of very large size and so sweet and mild that they can be eaten raw. The flesh is very thick and when ripe is of a deep red color; matures early.

CALIFORNIA WONDER. (Sweet.) Large green fruits, popular with market gardeners and shippers. Only slightly later than Ruby King. Size of fruits 4½ inches long, 3½ inches in diameter. Oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

GOLDEN DAWN. One of the most profitable and interesting of the yellow bell-shaped peppers. It is dwarf, branching, producing peppers of beautiful, bright yellow.

RUBY KING. A remarkably mild and pleasant pepper of bright red color, growing 4 or 5 inches long, by about 3 inches through. The fruit is tapering or cone-shaped.

LARGE BELL or BULL NOSE. A thick-set plant of light green color, branches short and stiff; fruit has four deep furrows and four corresponding ridges along the sides. Flesh is very thick with few seeds. Usually mildly flavored.

WORLD BEATER. Four-lobed very large fruits. Flesh sweet and mild, first dark green, then brilliant red when ripe.

CHINESE GIANT. A late leafy variety, with square fruit of splendid shape for stuffing, of glossy-red color when ripe, very large, and of mild flavor. ½ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

LONG RED CAYENNE. Fruit is a brilliant coral red, conical, and from 2 to 3 inches long and about 1-inch thick. Very hot to the taste.

SMALL RED CHILL. Appearance very distinct from other kinds. Long tapering seed vessels, of very bright scarlet color when ripe, and always very hot.

LARGE RED CHILL. Larger than the small red Chilli. Fruit is very bright red, very hot. Used for making chile.

PEPPER PIMIENTO. Very mild with thick heavy flesh and has a delicate flavor. The shape is very good, being of medium length and smooth. Delicious when used in salads or creamed like onions.

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PUMPKINS



PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

They require the same general culture as melons and squashes. The common practice is to plant the seeds in the cornfield, either in hills or between the rows, after the last cultivation.

SMALL SUGAR. Most desirable variety for making pies. Smaller than the field pumpkin, round, flattened, fine grained, sweet and very prolific. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

MAMMOTH TOURS. A French variety, leaves very large, dark green, fruit round or long, generally flattened at both ends. It often weighs 100 to 110 pounds. Generally grown for stock feed. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

CONNECTICUT FIELD. The well known old Connecticut variety. Skin is of orange color, with deep orange flesh. Generally grown for feeding dairy stock. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

CHEESE. A heavy yielder, and very good for a main crop variety. Flesh is pale yellow, tender, and of excellent quality. It is fine for pies. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

KENTUCKY FIELD. A large variety, hardy, late and very prolific. Fruit is rounded, flattened, with sweet yellow flesh. Excellent for canning. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

KING OF MAMMOTH or GENUINE MAMMOTH. The flesh and skin are of a bright, golden yellow. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the very best pie pumpkins ever grown, and a splendid keeper. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

CUSHAW or CROOKNECK. Sometimes called White Crookneck Squash. Has a hard white or green striped shell, and sweet, solid, yellow flesh. It is a good pie pumpkin. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

Grow Your Own RADISHES Sow Several Kinds

Per oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

They do best in sandy loam of good fertility. If the soil is stiff add sand or ashes. The seed should be sown just as early in the spring as possible in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. It is of great importance that they be thinned as often as necessary.

EARLY VARIETIES

BARTEDES SPARKLER. The Best of the Round White Tipped Varieties. A very early and excellent variety both for forcing and sowing in the open ground. It is ready in about 20 days. The color is a vivid scarlet with white tip.

RAPID RED or SAXA. One of the earliest of the Scarlet Turnip varieties. This radish is very tender, crisp and skin is of a rich scarlet color.

CRIMSON GIANT GLOBE. When mature they measure 6 to 8 inches in circumference, weight one ounce; their pure white flesh remaining firm and crisp, and of mild flavor.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP. Root very round, of very bright color; flesh white, firm, crisp, and very pleasant to the taste.

EARLY TURNIP RED WHITE TIPPED. The root of this radish swells quickly, but it also quickly becomes hollow at the center and should be pulled as soon as fully grown.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. The root not as long as the olive-shaped sorts. Flesh is white and tender.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. A market garden radish. Skin is bright pink on the upper part, and white on the lower part. It is very productive, early, exceedingly crisp and tender.

BARTEDES GLASS. Our own introduction. We called it "Glass Radish" because the flesh is almost transparent. Flesh is always crisp and brittle, of mild flavor, and does not become hollow in the center.

SUMMER VARIETIES

LONG WHITE VIENNA or LADY FINGER. Roots form in four or five weeks. Flesh is white, very tender, crisp and juicy.

WHITE STRASBURG. A productive variety which withstands summer heat well. Root is long, about 4 to 5 inches, pointed; skin is white, rather tender.



LONG VARIETIES

WHITE ICICLE. (Eizapfen.) An entirely distinct, long, white variety. Ready for use fully as early as Long Scarlet Top, with less foliage, rendering it most desirable for forcing. Superior to any of the red varieties.

EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP. Root extremely long and slender, 5 or 6 inches in length, and only about a half inch in diameter. A standard variety for both home and market garden use.

WINTER VARIETIES

This name is applied to those kinds which have such firm-fleshed roots that they will keep through a great part of the winter without becoming hollow. They should be sown in July or August.

LONG BLACK SPANISH. Has a very regular cylindrical root, which reaches a length of from 7 to 10 inches. Skin is very black, and somewhat wrinkled; flesh is white, firm and compact.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH. Root is round, sort of top-shaped, skin is black; flesh white, very firm. Roots keep well and are stronger in flavor than any other round radish.

WHITE CHINESE or CELESTIAL. A beautiful, large, white radish grown very extensively by the market gardeners for fall and winter trade. Root is white, cylindrical, very firm and mildly flavored.

ROSE CHINA WINTER. Root is large, red, with white tip. A very good keeper, and more mildly flavored than the Spanish types.

All Pkts. on this page 5c

RHUBARB

1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.



PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition and the deeper it is stirred, the better. Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out the plants to 12 inches apart. The following spring, transplant from 4 to 5 feet apart each way.

LINNAEUS. A second-early sort, large, strong grower. Stalks deep green, rounded, and good in quality.
VICTORIA. A little later than Linnaeus. Stalks red, very thick, leaves broader than long, heart-shaped or rounded.

RHUBARB ROOTS

Linnaeus and Victoria. Ask for prices.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

The seed is sown in the spring, where the plants are to stand, in drills 10 to 12 inches apart. If the weather is dry at the time of sowing, the drills should be watered a few times to assist the germination, which is always somewhat uncertain.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. A wonderful improvement over the old variety. Oyster plant is a delicious vegetable and should be cultivated for winter use.

SPINACH

1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Sow the seed in furrows, ¼-inch deep, with 8 to 12 inches between the rows. Timely thinning of plants to stand 4 to 6 inches apart helps in growing a quality product. The main crop is sown in September, and if in exposed places it is sometimes covered with straw during the winter. For summer use it may be sown at intervals of three weeks, from March to August.



KING OF DENMARK. The leaves are dark green, large, round, and well blistered. It has the advantage over other Spinach as it holds up well under the July sun, adding two weeks to the season. It is fairly early.

PRICKLY SEEDED WINTER. A fine variety with triangular, oblong or arrow shaped leaves. Very hardy, and best for fall sowing where winters are severe.

SAVOY LEAVED or BLOOMSDALE. A rather curious kind with fairly large, much crumpled, glossy dark green leaves. Produces nearly twice the bulk of crop that the ordinary sorts do.

BLOOMSDALE LONG-STANDING. Similar to the older type, but leaves are thicker, more rounded, and glossy. The new selection will remain a long time in condition for use without bolting, even in hot dry weather. Ready for cutting in about 40 days. Very good for successive sowings.

MONSTROUS VIROFLAY. A valuable variety with very large thick leaves, making it especially desirable where bulk is wanted.

NEW ZEALAND (Tetragonia expansa.) This is not a spinach of the ordinary kind, but a plant of branching growth. One single plant will grow to dimensions of 6 feet across, producing an abundance of thick, fleshy, juicy stems and leaves, which make an excellent spinach.

MUSTARD SPINACH

Komatsuna or Tender Greens

A quick growing plant similar to foliage turnip but producing a crop of leaves in much shorter time. Earliest and quickest growing green. Very popular everywhere. 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

SQUASH



Hubbard

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

The vining or winter squashes require a lot of room but the bush or summer squashes can be grown in any moderate garden. The summer or bush squashes should be planted in hills from 4 to 5 feet apart and the winter or vining kinds in hills from 6 to 10 feet apart. Squashes are heavy feeders and it is therefore beneficial to put two or three forkfuls of manure in each hill. Plant from ten to twelve seeds in each hill, but when the plants are of fair size thin them down to three plants in the hill.

BUSH OR SUMMER VARIETIES

1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

SUMMER CROOKNECK. A small crooknecked summer squash; fruit of a very bright, orange color, elongated, covered with numerous roundish excrescences. It is very early, productive, and of excellent flavor.

EARLY WHITE BUSH. Also known as the Patty-Pan squash. Very productive, very early.

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK. Largest and earliest of the crookneck summer squashes. Fruit is about twice as large as the Summer Crookneck, often measuring 24 inches in length, with exceedingly warted surface.

WINTER SQUASHES

1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

SIBLEY. One of the best shippers owing to the hardness of the shell. Flesh is solid and thick, of bright orange color and choice quality. Flavor is rich and sweet, and it ripens easily.

DELICIOUS. This fine new winter Squash is of the finest quality possible. In size it closely resembles the original Hubbard. For table use it cannot be excelled.

HUBBARD. One of the best of the winter squashes for table use, and is rivaled only by the Delicious. Flesh is rich, yellow, very thick, fine grained, dry, and of excellent flavor.

WARTED HUBBARD. Of extra fine quality. Very hard, dark green shell, heavily warted; flesh is dry and sweet.

GOLDEN HUBBARD. A very distinct sort of the shape and general character of the Hubbard, but a little smaller, earlier to mature, and of a rich orange red instead of the dark olive green.

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EASY TO GROW
ANYWHERE

TOMATOES

GOOD TO EAT
ANY TIME

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

For a small garden, sow a few seeds in a shallow box or flower pot the beginning of March, and place in a sunny window. About May 15, set plants in the garden, 3 feet apart each way, watering freely at time of transplanting. If a large area is to be planted, sow seed in the hotbed in rows 5 inches apart and ½-inch deep. They should have frequent shallow cultivation.

PRITCHARD, KANORA and MARGLOBE ARE

WILT RESISTANT VARIETIES

PRITCHARD or SCARLET TOPPER. Wilt resistant of the type known as self-topping. Fruits are large, smooth, globe shaped, very solid with small seed pockets and no core. Mid-season late and a very heavy cropper. ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.20.

RUTGER'S. Medium to large fruits, shaped similar to Marglobe, but more flattened at the stem end. Color is fine red, seed cavity small. ½ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.20.

BARTELDES KANORA. Originated by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station. Valuable for those regions which are infested with wilt. It is a mid-season or main crop tomato. Fruits are medium size, bright scarlet, evenly colored, very deep and globular and smooth. An excellent canner and shipper. ½ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

MARGLOBE. The Marglobe fruits are smooth, globular, meaty, almost coreless, and deep scarlet in color. They ripen uniformly, even around the stem, and resist cracking well. ½ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

EARLIANA. Fruits are deep scarlet and grow closely together in clusters of five to eight, are of medium size, smooth, and solid. 1 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c.

BARTELDES KANSAS STANDARD. (Tree Type.) One of the best tomatoes for the Middle West. It is of rapid, vigorous growth, with strong, heavy stalks, which stand up well. The fruit is of a bright, glossy red color and is produced in clusters of from four to five tomatoes. It has very few seeds; the meat is thick and firm and of a most excellent flavor. ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE. Large purple fruits, which are truly globe-shaped and fine for slicing. The seed cavity is small and there is hardly any core. This variety is medium early. ½ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

REDFIELD BEAUTY. One of the most largely planted late Pink Tomatoes. The fruits color thoroughly over the entire surface, and retain their large size until late in the season. Very prolific. 1 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL. Plant is of robust growth, and very productive. Fruits of deep scarlet, somewhat flattened, very smooth, of large size, excellent flavor, ripen early, and bear late. ½ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c.

NEW STONE. A fine main crop variety. The vine is a strong grower, very productive, and its fruits are large, smooth, rounded or deep and slightly flat at the top and bottom. 1 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c.

GREATER BALTIMORE. The Great Canning Tomato. On account of its size, shape, color and enormous yield the Greater Baltimore has become immensely popular with the canners. It yields heavily and is a most dependable variety. ½ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c.

JOHN BAER. Fruits are uniform, entirely free from core and do not burst when ripe. The meat is solid and of a mild sweet flavor. ½ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c.

JUNE PINK. As early as "Sparks' Earliana," of high productiveness, and the vines are absolutely blight proof. The splendid round, solid, meaty tomatoes are the attraction of the markets. ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.



Kansas Standard

PONDEROSA. Although this variety has been known for a long time, it is still unsurpassed in size. The immense fruits often weigh 1½ to 2 pounds, are meaty, and of delicious flavor. ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

DWARF CHAMPION. (Tree Type.) A second-early tomato, whose close, upright growth enables it to be planted much earlier and nearer together than any of the older sorts. It is extremely productive. The fruit resembles the Acme, of a purplish pink color, smooth, medium sized, and uniform. ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

BREAK O'DAY. Wilt Resistant. A cross between Marglobe and Earliana. Similar to Marglobe but about one week earlier. Promises to be very popular. ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

OXHEART. Extremely large purple fruits shaped like an oxheart. Popular with the home gardener. ½ oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00.

GOLDEN QUEEN. A yellow tomato, of medium size, ripens rather early; of attractive appearance and a distinct flavor all its own. Many consider this tomato of better flavor than the red varieties, as it is claimed to be less acid. 1 oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

SMALL TOMATOES

1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.40.

YELLOW PLUM. Fruits are plum-shaped and of a bright lemon color, are scarcely ever more than 1-inch in diameter and for this reason are fine for preserves and pickles.

RED PLUM. Same as above, except for color.

YELLOW PEAR. Fruit of perfect pear shape, handsome, and solid. Our stock is true to type, and the small variety. Used for preserving.

RED PEAR. Same as above, only red in color.

RED CHERRY. A small variety, size and shape of a cherry, perfectly round and smooth. Unsurpassed for pickling.

YELLOW CHERRY. Same as above, except color.

HUSK TOMATO or GROUND CHERRY. Immensely productive, very sweet, mildly flavored. Fruits are about ½-inch in diameter, and enclosed in a loose husk. The seed we offer is of the genuine Ground Cherry.

All Pkts. on this page 5c

TURNIPS

1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c.

Above Prices Apply to All Varieties Except Milan.



Purple Top White Globe

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

For the early crop, sow the seed as soon as the ground can be prepared; for the late crop, sow in the latter part of July or early in August. The rows may be 12 to 18 inches apart or 26 to 30 if a horse cultivator is to be employed. If one good seed is dropped to every inch of furrow the stand should be satisfactory.

WHITE FLESHED VARIETIES

The earliest varieties are the two Milan Turnips. These reach a size of 2 to 3 inches in sixty days and it is at this size that they are best.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. The earliest in cultivation. Very flat, medium size, with a bright purple top; leaves few, short, and light of color. The pure white flesh is of the choicest quality, hard, solid, and fine grained. It is an excellent keeper. 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN. Root small, very smooth, flat, entirely white, with a slender tap-root; leaves small and few, undivided, oval. Prices same as Purple Top Milan.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED. The standard for this part of the country. The root is small or medium sized, very flat, quite smooth, pure white on the underground part, and bright violet-red on the upper part.

EARLY SNOWBALL. Root tolerably flattened or globular, of a pure white color. It is of medium size, of excellent quality.

EARLY WHITE EGG. A quick-growing, egg-shaped variety. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some varieties.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. An old favorite. Root large, quite round, white underground, and purple on the upper part for about one-half of the length of the root.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE. A free-growing rough leaved sort used for both table and stock. Flesh is white, very firm and close grained.

COWHORN. This variety is pure white, except a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like a carrot and generally crooked, hence its name.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH. A popular early turnip for table use. The root is a broad disc shape; flesh is white, tender, not very sugary, and of good quality.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

AMBER GLOBE or STRAP-LEAVED. Root almost round or, more usually, top-shaped; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained and sugary.

SEVEN TOP. The salad turnip. When sown in the early spring it produces greens very quickly.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTABAGA

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Same as for the turnip, except that the Rutabaga requires more room and a longer period for its growth. It is used like the turnip, and also for stock feed.

Purple Top Yellow is the best variety of the Swedish turnip. It is hardy and productive, flesh is yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL and POT HERBS

NO GARDEN IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
A FEW HERBS.

ANISE. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

BALM. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

BORAGE (Gurkenkraut.) Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

CARAWAY (Kuemmel.) Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

CATNIP or CATMINT. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

CHERVIL. Annual. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

CORIANDER. Annual. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

DANDELION (Loewenzahn.) Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

DILL. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

HOREHOUND. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

HYSSOP. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

LAVENDER. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

ROSEMARY. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

RUE. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

SAGE. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

SAVORY. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SORREL. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

SWEET BASIL. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

SWEET FENNEL. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

SWEET MARJORAM. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

SWEET THYME. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

WORMWOOD. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

TOBACCO

1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

HAVANA. Pure Cuban grown seed. When grown in this country commands a high price as cigar stock.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. Best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern states, as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown in the South.

MISSOURI BROAD LEAF. A well known standard sort, valuable for cigar wrappers.

WHITE BURLEY. A variety grown for the manufacture of fine cut and plug.

All Pkts. on
this page, except Herbs 5c

PLANTING GUIDE for HOME and MARKET GARDENS

Quantity of Seed Required for 100 Feet of Row and Per Acre

Crop	Required for 100 feet of row		Depth for planting seed	Distance apart			Amount of seed planted per acre
	Seed	Plants		Rows		Plants in the row	
				Horse cultivation	Hand cultivation		
Asparagus.....	1 ounce.....	75	Inches 1 -1½	Feet 4 -5	1½ to 2 feet.....	18 inches.....	5 lbs.
Beans:							
Lima, bush.....	1 pint.....		1 -1½	2½-3	2 feet.....	3 to 4 inches.....	60 lbs.
Lima, pole.....	do.....		1 -1½	3 -4	3 feet.....	3 to 4 feet.....	30 lbs.
Snap, bush.....	do.....		1 -1½	2½-3	2 feet.....	3 to 4 inches.....	60 lbs.
Snap, pole.....	½ pint.....		1 -1½	3 -4	do.....	3 feet.....	30 lbs.
Beet.....	2 ounces.....		1	2 -2½	14 to 16 inches..	2 to 3 inches.....	6 lbs.
Beet, Mangel.....							5 lbs.
Broccoli:							
Heading.....	1 packet.....	50- 75	½	2½-3	2 to 2½ feet.....	14 to 24 inches.....	
Sprouting.....	do.....	50- 75	½	2½-3	do.....	do.....	1 oz.
Brussels Sprouts.....	do.....	50- 75	½	2½-3	do.....	do.....	2 oz.
Cabbage.....	do.....	50- 75	½	2½-3	do.....	do.....	4 oz.
Cabbage, Chinese.....	do.....		½	2 -2½	18 to 24 inches..	8 to 12 inches.....	
Carrot.....	do.....		½	2 -2½	14 to 16 inches..	2 to 3 inches.....	2 lbs.
Cauliflower.....	do.....	50- 75	½	2½-3	2 to 2½ feet.....	14 to 24 inches.....	1 oz.
Celeriac.....	do.....	200-250	½	2½-3	18 to 24 inches..	4 to 6 inches.....	
Celery.....	do.....	200-250	½	2½-3	do.....	do.....	4 oz.
Chard, Swiss.....	2 ounces.....		1	2 -2½	do.....	6 inches.....	
Chervil.....	1 packet.....		½	2 -2½	14 to 16 inches..	2 to 3 inches.....	
Chicory, Witloof.....	do.....		½	2 -2½	18 to 24 inches..	6 to 8 inches.....	2½ lbs.
Chives.....	do.....		½	2½-3	14 to 16 inches..	In clusters.....	
Collards.....	do.....		½	3 -3½	18 to 24 inches..	18 to 24 inches.....	4 oz.
Corn Salad.....	do.....		½	2½-3	14 to 16 inches..	1 foot.....	5 lbs.
Corn, Sweet.....	¼ pint.....		2	3 -3½	2 to 3 feet.....	Drills, 14 to 16 inches; hills, 2½ to 3 feet.....	12 lbs.
Cress:							
Upland.....	1 packet.....		½ - ¾	2 -2½	14 to 16 inches..	2 to 3 inches.....	
Water.....	do.....		½ - ¾	2 -2½	18 to 24 inches..	4 to 6 inches.....	
Cucumber.....	do.....		1	6 -7	6 to 7 feet.....	Drills, 3 feet; hills, 6 feet..	2 lbs.
Eggplant.....	1 packet.....	50	½	3	2 to 2½ feet.....	3 feet.....	4 oz.
Endive.....	do.....		½	2½-3	18 to 24 inches..	12 inches.....	2 lbs.
Garlic.....	1 pound.....		1 -2	2½-3	14 to 16 inches..	2 to 3 inches.....	
Horseradish.....	Cuttings.....	50- 75	2	3 -4	2 to 2½ feet.....	18 to 24 inches.....	
Jerusalem Artichoke.....	1 to 2 qts.....	25- 35	2 -3	3 -4	2 to 3 feet.....	2 to 3 feet.....	
Kale.....	1 packet.....		½	2½-3	18 to 24 inches..	12 to 15 inches.....	1 lb.
Kohlrabi.....	do.....		½	2½-3	14 to 16 inches..	5 to 6 inches.....	1 lb.
Leek.....	do.....		½-1	2½-3	do.....	2 to 3 inches.....	4 lbs.
Lettuce.....	do.....	100	½	2½-3	do.....	15 inches.....	3 lbs.
Muskmelon.....	do.....		1	6 -7	6 to 7 feet.....	Hills, 6 feet.....	2 lbs.
Mustard.....	do.....		½	2½-3	14 to 16 inches..	12 inches.....	1 lb.
Okra.....	2 ounces.....		1 -1½	3 -3½	3 to 3½ feet.....	2 feet.....	8 lbs.
Onion:							
Plant.....		400	1- 2	2 -2½	14 to 16 inches..	2 to 3 inches.....	22 crates
Seed.....	1 packet.....		½-1	2 -2½	do.....	do.....	4 lbs.
Sets.....	1 quart.....		1 -2	2 -2½	do.....	do.....	12 bu.
Parsley.....	1 packet.....		½	2 -2½	do.....	4 to 6 inches.....	3 lbs.
Parsley, turnip-rooted.....	do.....		½ - ¾	2 -2½	do.....	2 to 3 inches.....	
Parsnip.....	do.....		½	2 -2½	18 to 24 inches..	do.....	3 lbs.
Peas.....	1 pint.....		2 -3	2 -4	1½ to 3 feet.....	1 inch.....	60 lbs.
Peppers.....	1 packet.....	50- 70	½	3 -4	2 to 3 feet.....	18 to 24 inches.....	2 oz.
Pumpkin.....	1 ounce.....		1 -2	5 -8	5 to 8 feet.....	3 to 4 feet.....	4 lbs.
Radish.....	1 ounce.....		½	2 -2½	14 to 16 inches..	1 inch.....	10 lbs.
Rhubarb.....		25- 35		3 -4	3 to 4 feet.....	3 to 4 feet.....	5 lbs.
Salsify.....	1 ounce.....		½	2 -2½	18 to 24 inches..	2 to 3 inches.....	8 lbs.
Spinach.....	1 ounce.....		½	2 -2½	14 to 16 inches..	3 to 4 inches.....	8 lbs.
Spinach, New Zealand.....	do.....		1 -1½	3 -3½	3 feet.....	18 inches.....	
Squash:							
Bush.....	½ ounce.....		1 -2	4 -5	4 to 5 feet.....	Drills, 15 to 18 inches; hills, 4 feet.....	4 lbs.
Vine.....	1 ounce.....		1 -2	8 -12	8 to 12 feet.....	Drills, 2 to 3 feet; hills, 4 feet.....	2 lbs.
Sweet Potato.....	5 pounds.....	75	2 -3	3 -3½	3 to 3½ feet.....	12 to 14 inches.....	
Tomato.....	1 packet.....	35- 50	½	3 -4	2 to 3 feet.....	1½ to 3 feet.....	2 oz.
Turnip Greens.....	do.....		¼ - ½	2 -2½	14 to 16 inches..	2 to 3 inches.....	
Turnips and Rutabagas.....	½ ounce.....		¼ - ½	2 -2½	do.....	do.....	1 lb.
Watermelons.....	1 ounce.....		1 -2	8 -10	8 to 10 feet.....	Drills, 2 to 3 feet; hills, 8 feet.....	2 lbs.

Plant BARTELDES Seed and Buy Them From Your Local Dealer

THE FLOWER GARDEN

Some Helpful Hints . . .

The Plan: Put it on paper. Really, planning is one of the thrills of gardening you will most enjoy. Spring, you know, comes early on the calendar of the gardener, and if you have planned well, your planting is already half begun.

Choice of Flowers: There are a host of lovely flowers and shrubs from which to choose. The beginner will get the greatest satisfaction from the tried, easy-to-grow standard varieties.

Flowers may be roughly classed as Annuals or Perennials. Annuals die each winter, and since they must be replanted each spring, they permit new arrangements and different color schemes. But perennials grow year after year, and consequently should occupy some permanent place in your garden.

MANY WAYS TO GROW ANNUALS

Annuals grow quickly from dependable Barteldes Seeds—are gay and colorful, prolific, dependable. Before making out your list of Annuals, study the flower section of this catalog.



THE TIME TO PLANT

Annuals are eager. Hardy ones especially like and will survive early spring weather, as soon

as danger from frost is past. Wait until muddy weather goes, leaving the soil just moist enough to mold.

EARLY

Early—good bloomers are: Ageratum, Bachelor's Button, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Gypsophila, Larkspur, Petunia, Portulaca.

MID-SEASON

Among these are: Gaillardia, Marigold, Mignonette, Morning Glory, Nasturtium, Pansy, Phlox, Pinks, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Snapdragon, Verbena.

LATE

Asters, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Cosmos, Salvia, Stocks, Sunflower, Zinnia.



FOR FRAGRANCE

Choose from these scented flowers: Ageratum, Candytuft, Carnation, Evening Scented Stock, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nicotiana, Pansy, Petunia, Stocks, Sweet Peas.

FOR CUTTING

The best: Aster, Bachelor's Button, Blue Bonnet, Blue Lace Flower, Calendula, Carnation, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Chrysanthemum, Clarkia, Coreopsis, Cosmos, Everlastings, Gaillardia, Gypsophila, Larkspur, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Pansy, Phlox, Poppy, Salpiglossis, scabiosa, Snapdragon, Stocks, Sunflower, Sweet Alyssum, Sweet Peas, Verbena, Zinnia.

BARTELDES SEED

Your garden depends upon the seed you plant. Barteldes Seeds are so well known to you and your neighbors, and with your dealer back of them, too, you take no risk in choosing dependable Barteldes Seeds.

CUTTING FLOWERS

Cut early in the morning or at dusk, when foliage is crisp and stems rigid. Use a sharp knife. Make a clean, slanting cut.

CARING FOR

Thin plants as soon as they can be handled, to stand two or three inches apart. Pinching off first top leaves will make annuals bushier. Cultivate roots to encourage growing. Keep the weeds out.

WATER IN THE EVENING

—deeply to the roots, without splashing and washing away soil. Avoid staining the petals.

GARDEN PESTS

Insects, cut worms. Insecticides. Must have attention. Spraying is important.



Try These . . .

All American Selections This Year . . .



COSMOS—Orange Flare

A gold medal winner in the All American selection for 1935. Blooms in about four months from seed, the flowers are of vivid orange color, and the foliage light green. The plants grow about three feet high, stems are long and wiry and well adapted for cutting.

They will make a lovely spot of color in your garden. Packet 10c.



Modernize Your Garden . . . Add New Flowers and Vegetables

ZINNIA—Fantasy

Entirely different from the ordinary type of Zinnia. The flowers are shaggy-petaled somewhat resembling an aster. They are as hardy and as easy to grow as the common Zinnia, and picking the blooms freely causes the plants to branch and increase the production of the flowers which reach a size of 3½ inches in diameter. Packet 10c.



*"Be not the first to cast the old aside,
nor yet the last to leave the new
untried."*

PETUNIA—Giants of California

The loveliest of all Petunias, flowers are fringed or fringed at the edges, of enormous size, and of deep unusual colorings.

Because of the vigor that goes into the blossoms, the plants are often relatively small. Your friends will exclaim over these lovely flowers. Packet 20c.

VIGORO IS IDEAL FOR LAWNS, FLOWERS, SHRUBS, TREES, VEGETABLES!

Grow these . . .

NEW ANNUALS

Put New Beauty in Your Garden This Spring

MORNING GLORY

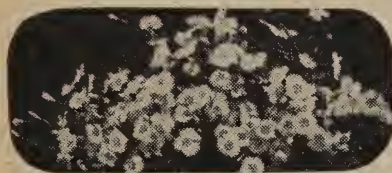


IPOMEA, SCARLETT O'HARA (Annual) GOLD MEDAL. This Morning Glory is entirely distinct from any other on the market. It is quite early to bloom, a carnelian-red, sometimes called carmine, medium size, about 3½ inches across, blooms until frost and stays open longer than others. Blooms are found open even in afternoons. To insure good germination, either chip or soak the seed a few hours before planting. Pkt., 25c.

ZINNIA

ZINNIA, BLACK RUBY. All-America Award for 1941. Deep velvety maroon in color, of a Lilliput or Pompon type. A very distinct color for this class. Flowers are 1¼ inches across, borne on long stems about 18 inches tall. It is very effective used with lighter colors, and indications are that this Zinnia will be very popular. Pkt., 25c.

PETUNIAS



SALMON SUPREME.

Winner of the highest All-American award for 1938. When first opening are of a rich coral-salmon, changing as they mature

to a glistening soft salmon-pink. They grow 2 inches across, are deeply five-lobed, have a uniform height of about 1 foot and a spread of about 1½ feet. Pkt., 35c.

ASTER



SUPER GIANT EL MONTE.

The color is a strong crimson and the flowers, which are composed of abundant quantities of daintily interlaced plume-like petals, are extremely large and fluffy, a super giant form of the Ostrich Feather type. Each plant produces only six to eight flowers, each one borne on a heavy, non-lateral basal branched stem. Since El Monte is unusually early blooming, coming into

flower in early September, at least two weeks before the California Giant varieties and all of three weeks before its Super Giant companion, Los Angeles, it can be grown in practically any climate. Although not wilt resistant, we recommend El Monte very highly. Pkt., 20c each.

CALENDULA



ORANGE SHAGGY.

A new and distinct Calendula—and a Gold Medal winner in All American Flower Selection. The flowers have long, deeply fringed lacinated petals, which gives a shaggy appearance. The color is deep orange, with a light orange center, producing a pleasing two-tone effect. The most graceful and unique Calendula yet introduced. Height 15 inches. Pkt., 10c.

ORANGE FANTASY. Winner of the All American Award of Merit. Outer petals long, the inner petals short, curled and interlaced to form a heavy crest which surrounds a large mahogany-bronze center. Flowers grow 3¼ in. across and are of a deep but pleasing bronzy or coppery orange with petals edged deep mahogany red. 15 in. tall. Pkt., 25c.

MARIGOLD

CROWN OF GOLD. A Gold Medal winner for 1937. First known Marigold with odorless foliage. Flower centers are of short curled quilled petals with a collar of flat guard petals on outside. Color is orange and flowers are double. Pkts. to retail at 20c each.

HARMONY. Gorgeous blooms with cushion-like centers of fluted, deeply cut golden orange petals, surrounded by several rows of reddish brown outer petals. Early and free blooming. Distinct and very choice. One of the very finest ever introduced. Pkt., 15c.



SNAPDRAGON

RUST PROOF CALIFORNIA GIANT MIXTURE.

Plants are of the popular Nanum Majestic type, even and compact in habit, 18 to 24 inches in height, and bear long spikes of closely spaced, extra large florets. The color range comprises the full line of popular shades, including pink, rose, apricot, bronze, orange, light and deep yellow, scarlet, crimson and white. A high percentage of the plants are rust proof, and are proving satisfactory wherever grown. Pkt., 15c.



THE FLOWER GARDEN OF ANNUAL FLOWERS

POPPY--PAPAVER

From the Poppy I have ta'en
Mortal's balm, and mortal's bane!
Juice, that creeping through the heart,
Deadens ev'ry sense of smart;
Doom'd to heal, or doom'd to kill,
Fraught with good, or fraught with ill.

—Mrs. M. Robinson

SHIRLEY

The flowers are fluted and crinkled, resembling crumpled satin. The plants are about 12 inches high, well branched, and continue in bloom for weeks. Seed must be sown where the plants are to grow as they will not stand transplanting. Pkt., 5c.



Shirley Poppy

SEEDS of ANNUAL FLOWERS

ALYSSUM

Height 6 to 12 inches. This plant is used for borders, edgings, baskets, pots, rockwork and for cutting. Alyssum can be increased from cuttings made from strong new side shoots, as well as by division of the roots.

DWARF (Carpet of Snow.) Very small, with pretty

AMARANTHUS TRICOLOR (Joseph's Coat). The inner foliage is black and bronze, tipped with green, and the outer foliage is bright red and yellow. This plant is very attractive. Pkt., 5c.

AMARANTHUS CRUENTUS. Bears dark red feathery flowers. Very hardy. Pkt., 5c.

robust habit of growth and length of stem of the beauty type. Their immense size, their beauty and their long, sturdy stems will give them the first place among Asters. Mixed colors, Pkt., 20c.

VICTORIA ASTERS. A free bloomer, very hardy and adapts itself to almost any soil. Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.

GIANT CREGO. These flowers are of immense size and borne on long stems. The appearance of Chrysanthemums; 30 in. high and bear an abundance of flowers during August and September. Pink, White, Lavender, Blue, Red, Purple, Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

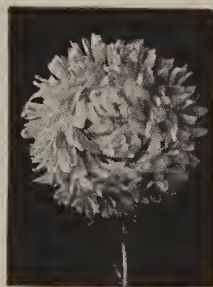
QUILLED ASTERS. One of the Japanese Needle type and entirely distinct from other varieties. Plants grow about 20 in. high and bear an abundance of flowers on long stems. Pkt., 5c.

COMET or BRANCHING ASTERS. A medium, tall variety, excellent for cutting, flowers very large, petals long, twisted and wavy, making a very graceful Chrysanthemum-like flower. Mixed color. Pkt., 5c.

GOOD MIXED ASTERS. This splendid mixture is unequaled for an assortment of kinds and colors. They are selected from the choicest varieties. Pkt., 5c.

ASTERS

The Aster is one of the most satisfactory of the annual flowering plants. It has a great variety of size and color and its season of bloom makes it valuable for cut flowers. The dwarf varieties lend themselves to close planting for cut flowers, while the tall varieties are well adapted where careless effects are desired.



Aster

AMARANTHUS

2 to 5 feet. These robust annuals are grown for their brilliantly colored foliage. They grow very tall and are very effective and showy garden plants, adapted for centers and backgrounds of flower beds.

CAUDATUS (Love Lies Bleeding.) Has long drooping red spikes. Pkt., 5c.

BARTELDES GIANT ASTER. It combines the Crego Ostrich Feather type of flower with the



Alyssum

white flowers. Blooms all summer and fall. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

SWEET ALYSSUM. Standard variety for borders, window boxes, masses, etc. It is of trailing habit, bearing many fragrant white flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

ANTIRRHINUM

(Snapdragon.) Height 12 to 24 inches. Flowers the first year. They are useful for cutting and keep fresh a long time. From seed sown in the open ground in May, plants will bloom in July and August and then continually until frost.

Coral Red, Bright Red Color with White Throat. Pkt., 5c.

Queen of the North, Snow White. Pkt., 5c.

Tall Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf mixed. Pkt., 5c.

AGERATUM MEXICANUM

Height 12 inches. The plants are bushy, erect, and produce clusters of pretty brush-like blue flowers throughout the season. They make fine borders. Pkt., 5c.



Ageratum



Balsam

BALSAM

(Lady Slipper.) Height, 2 feet. The flowers are of brilliant colors and are produced in great profusion. Tender annuals, should be started indoors in April or sown outdoors in May. Double Mixed. Double White. Double Camellia-Flowered (fine). Pkt., 5c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON

(Centaurea Cyanus.) (2 feet.) Also called Cornflower, Ragged Sailor and Blue Bottle. Excellent for cutting. Reseeds itself so that it is practically perennial in habit. Pkt., 5c.

BRACHYCOME

(6 inches.) A delicate dwarf-growing plant, suitable for growing in masses, edging and rustic baskets. Flowers are of blue, lilac and white with dark and white centers. Pkt., 5c.



Burning Bush

BURNING BUSH or SUMMER CYPRESS

(Kochia Trichophylla.) Remains green all summer and turns deep red in the fall. Makes fine annual hedge. Pkt., 5c.

CACALIA COCCINEA

(Tassel Flower.) (1 foot.) A pretty annual with flowers of bright scarlet and orange, borne in clusters on slender stalks about a foot in length. They



Calendula

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS

(Pot Marigold.) (18 in.) This splendid variety has large, double flowers beautifully imbricated, resembling in form and size the finest aster. Of straw color it blooms profusely from July till frost. Pkt., 5c.



Candytuft

CANDYTUFT

(1 foot.) Plants are about a foot high and very bushy. Various colors. The white flowers are very fragrant. White, Pkt., 10c; Dwarf Tom Thumb mixed, Pkt., 10c; many color, mixed, Pkt., 5c.



Calliopsis

CALLIOPSIS

(Coreopsis.) (Height 2 ft.) One of the garden's great forces in yellows, strengthened with rich maroons and browns. Flowers from August until frost. Pkt., 5c.

CANNA

(3 feet.) Cannas are usually grown from bulbs but are very easily grown from seed. Some fine varieties are developed by planting the seed. Pkt., 5c.



Carnation

CARNATION

(18 inches.) This beautiful and well known flower produces a finer bloom when grown from seed than grown from cuttings taken from old plants.

MARGUERITE CARNATION. The most popular variety for the amateur. Flowers in a few weeks from the time of sowing and produces beautifully fringed and wonderfully fragrant flowers. Pkt., 5c.

CASTOR BEAN

(6 to 10 feet.) A luxuriant expansive foliage plant, of tropical appearance. The stalks of the plants are brownish red, the leaves are very large.

SANGUINEUS. Large red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

ZANZIBARIENSIS. A giant variety introduced from New Zanzibar. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

CELOSIA CHRYSANTHEFLORA

(5 feet.) The heads are immense, measuring 10 inches and over in diameter. The flowers are of velvety texture of Red, Yellow, Orange, White, Light Blue, and Mauve. They retain their color after being cut and dried. Grow very irregular and should be given plenty of room. Pkt., 20c; three for 50c; postpaid.



Cockscomb

COCKSCOMB

(Celosia.) (2½ feet.) There are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet and crimson ones are the most brilliant and rich.

GIANT EMPRESS COCKSCOMB. Flowers of enormous size. Pkt., 5c.

FEATHERED COCKSCOMB. Flowers look like graceful plumes of brilliant colors. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Mixed, Pkt., 5c. Tall Mixed, Pkt., 10c.



Centaurea

CENTAUREA

(1½ to 2 feet.) **CENTAUREA CANDIDISSIMA** (Dusty Miller.) Fine foliage plants for bedding, baskets, pots and borders. The leaves are silvery white. Pkt., 5c.

CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS (Royal Sweet Sultan.) The beautiful, sweet-scented flowers are borne on long stems and will keep a long while. Pkt., 5c.



Cosmos

COSMOS

(3 to 4 feet.) A strong, tall growing annual. Most effective when planted in masses or background borders against fences.

EARLY FLOWERING. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

LATE FLOWERING. In white, pink, crimson, yellow and mixed. Pkt., 5c. bloom all summer. Pkt., 5c.

DOUBLE or CRESTED COSMOS. These double crested flowers are a decided improvement over the single flowers and are just as easily grown. Pkt., 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

EARLY ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUM. A beautiful double variety of easy culture. If the plants are pinched back until July 15 they will be more branching. Pkt., 5c.

CLEOME

(Rocky Mountain Bee Plant or Spider Plant) (3 feet.) Spikes of rose-pink flowers on long wiry stems resemble the spider. Hardy, and excellent for tall borders, since they reach a height of 3 to 4 feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(California Poppy) (1 ft.) The state flower of California. Finely cut foliage and bloom from June until frost. Pkt., 5c.

FOUR O'CLOCK

(Marvel of Peru or Mirabilis Jalapa.) (3 feet.) It blooms during late summer and autumn, opening its flowers only late in the afternoon and on cloudy days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

(18 inches.) A fine mixture of the straw-flowered varieties. Will retain their color all winter. Pkt., 5c.

GLOBE AMARANTH

(Gomphrena Globosa.) (10 inches.) A good bedding plant. The flowers resemble clover blossoms, are of purplish-red, white and striped colors. Pkt., 5c.



Gypsophila

GYPSOPHILA

(1 foot.) Small white, and pink fairy-like flowers, borne on long feathery stems. Blooms from first of July till frost.

ELEGANS PINK. This delicate rose-pink flower makes a beautiful border. Pkt., 10c.

HELIANTHUS or SUNFLOWER

(3 to 5 feet.) These new ornamental sunflowers are excellent for garden planting, for screening unsightly places and also for bouquets.

HELIANTHUS GLOBOSUS (Double.) Flowers are large, double and of rich saffron color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

RED SUNFLOWER

Horticulturists have been trying for years to get a Red Sunflower. They have now come very near it, red flowers tipped with yellow. This is a decided novelty, and will please you. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM

(18 inches.) Good shape, size and of desirable colors — yellow, sulphur, cream, white, pink, rose, red and crimson. Bloom from July until destroyed by frosts. Pkt., 10c.

ICE PLANT

(6 inches.) (Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum.) A dwarf plant of trailing habit. The surface of the foliage is covered with particles resembling crystals of ice glistening in the sun. Pkt., 5c.



Larkspur

LARKSPUR

(2 to 3 feet.) (Delphinium Ajacis Annual.) The annual varieties include the rocket hyacinth-flowered larkspurs, so called from their long, narrow flower spikes. Tall mixed, Dwarf mixed. Pkt., 5c.

LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM

(Scarlet Flax.) (18 in.) The flowers are deep crimson with black centers and saucer-shaped. Pkt., 5c.

JOB'S TEARS

(Coix Lachrymae.) (3 ft.) Curious ornamental grass from East Indies, with broad, cornlike leaves and seeds of a light slate color. Beads are sometimes strung from the seeds. Pkt., 5c.

LOBELIA

(6 inches.) Make a neat and effective edging for geraniums and ornamental leaved plants; pretty for baskets and vases and porch boxes. Colors are deep blue and blue marked with white. Pkt., 5c.



Marigold

MARIGOLD

Bears a profusion of flowers of brilliant shades of yellow, marked with maroon and brown. They are about 1½ inches in diameter.

DWARF DOUBLE FRENCH, Pkt., 5c.

GUINEA GOLD. A distinct type of graceful pyramidal habit. Guinea Gold produces a compact plant literally covered with blossoms often measuring 2½ inches across that somewhat resemble a large carnation. The color is a brilliant golden orange, and quite free from the usual Marigold odor. Height 2 feet. Pkt., 10c.

TALL DOUBLE AFRICAN, Pkt., 5c.

TALL ORANGE PRINCE. A new Marigold. Bears enormous orange-colored flowers of the quilled type. It is hardy, a free bloomer and a most satisfactory variety. Pkt., 5c.



Mignonette

MIGNONETTE

(Reseda Odorata.) Height 1 foot. Fragrant blossoms continuously through the summer and until after severe frosts. This can also be grown in pots for winter flowering.

SWEET GRANDIFLORA. Large flowering, very fragrant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Golden yellow color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.



Mourning Bride

MOURNING BRIDE

(18 inches.) (Scabiosa Atropurpurea.) These hardy annuals show a great variation of color, and the long stems and keeping qualities of the blossoms make this one of the best annuals for bouquets. Pkt., 10c.



Nicotiana

NICOTIANA AFFINIS

(2½ to 3 feet.) Belongs to the tobacco family. Plants are in full flower every sunny day from June until frost. Blossoms trumpet shaped, on tall stems in colors of blue, red and rose. Pkt., 5c.

NICOTIANA SANDERAE

(2 feet.) A lovely hybrid of elegant branching habit, bearing rosy flowers on long graceful stems. Pkt., 5c.

NIGELLA MASCASCENA

(2½ feet.) (Love-in-a-Mist or Devil-in-the-Bush.) Plants are compact, with fine cut foliage, which blooms profusely. Colors are blue and white. Pkt., 5c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

These grasses are very useful for cutting when fresh, for summer bouquets, and are desirable for winter bouquets. Mixed varieties. Pkt., 5c.



Nasturtiums

NASTUR- TIUMS

SCARLET GLEAM. Dazzling in color, delightfully sweet scented, superior in type, extra large flowered. The doubleness is caused by an overlapping of small petals toward the center. Pkt., 10c.

GLEAM HYBRIDS. New double sweet-scented Nasturtium. The flowers are large and practically 100% double. Plants are semi-dwarf. Stems are long and bear the flowers well above the foliage. Color ranges from cream yellow to scarlet and deep maroon, with some spotted varieties. Pkt., 10c.

GOLDEN GLEAM. Golden Gleam is maintaining its position as the best known and most popular novelty of the past few seasons, becoming more popular as time goes on. Flowers are large, double, sweet scented, of brilliant golden yellow, and borne on large stems well above the bright green foliage of the dwarf, bushy plants. They are ideal for any garden. Pkt., 10c.

TALL NASTURTIIUMS. (Average height 5 feet.) Besides their ordinary garden use for trailing over fences, trellises, stone walls, etc., the climbing nasturtiums can also be grown as pot

plants for winter-flowering, hanging baskets and vases. Tall Mixed, All Colors, Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.

COCCINEUM. Bright orange-scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

SCHILLINGI. Bright yellow with maroon blotches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

ATROPURPUREUM. Dark crimson. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

KING THEODORE. Crimson, dark leaved. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

DWARF NASTURTIIUMS (1 foot.) These plants have a neat, compact habit of growth and attractive foliage, and are excellent for borders. They bloom constantly throughout the season. Dwarf Mixed, Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.

BRILLIANT. A handsome scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

KING THEODORE. Maroon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

LADY BIRD. Orange, yellow, red blotches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

PANSIES

BARTELD'S GIANT MARKET PANSIES. This strain is the result of many years of careful breeding and selection. Flowers are of immense size, and very rich coloring. Plants bear an abundance of giant blossoms. Pkt., 15c.

TRIMARDEAU PANSIES. We have discarded all other separate colors of pansies for the Trimardeau strains for we know that they are most satisfactory.

White, with dark centers.

Black, king of the blacks.

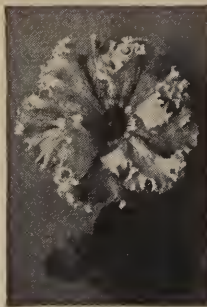
Yellow, a beautiful clear color. Blue, Azure blue.

Purple, deep, royal purple.

Bronze, a fine golden bronze. Each of the above Trimardeau Pansies at 10c per packet or the entire collection of six for 50c.

GOOD MIXED

A very good strain of all colors. Excellent for bedding. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.25.



Petunias

PETUNIAS

All of the single-flowered varieties of Petunia can be easily grown from seed. They are attractive in beds and masses, serve well for broad borders or bands, and thrive in window boxes.

ROSY MOON. Very beautiful rose color. Pkt., 15c; ½ oz., 45c.

PINK GLOBE. Pure flame rose pink. Flowers slightly ruffled. Pkt., 25c.

ROYAL PURPLE. Ruffled flowers are of rich velvety purple. Pkt., 25c.

SINGLE. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 40c.

DOUBLE. Mixed. Saved from the choicest double flowers. Pkt., 30c.

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA. Produce immense blossoms. Pkt., 20c.

STRIPED and BLOTCHED. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; ¼ oz., 50c.



Phlox

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

(1 foot.) The Phlox Drummondii is sometimes called the flame flower. Very easily grown, give a quick return of bloom and offer a large variety to choose from. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 40c; oz., \$1.40.

PHLOX ALBA. White. Pkt., 5c.

PHLOX, Star of Quedlinburg. Flowers are star-shaped, and very attractive. Pkt., 10c.

PINKS

(Dianthus) (1 foot.) A popular class of flowers which should be used more generally in garden culture. Bloom constantly from July until frost and if covered will bloom again the second season.

CHINENSIS (Double China). Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.

LACINIATUS (Double Imperial). Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.



Poppies

POPPIES

They bear so profusely and are of such brilliant colors that they are especially valuable for mass planting. The annuals should be planted early in the spring and not transplanted.

SINGLE and DOUBLE POPPIES. Mixed. A fine collection of all the best annual varieties. Plant these in a mass or row and you will get a beautiful effect. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

SHIRLEY POPPY. The flowers range from pure white to maroon with all intermediate shadings. Of easy culture and free bloomers. Pkt., 5c.

PORTULACA

(Moss Rose or Sun Plant.) These trailing plants love the sun and stay close to the soil. Round flat flowers with vivid shades of red, yellow, pink and white. Fine for massing in beds, edging and rock-work. Single mixed. Pkt., 5c. Double, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

PYRETHRUM AUREUM

A beautiful bedding plant with golden leaves, called Golden Feather. Pkt., 5c.



Salpiglossis

SALPIGLOSSIS

These are very showy bedding or border plants with richly colored funnel-shaped flowers which are borne on long, graceful stems. The flowers are of purple-scarlet, yellow and blue. Pkt., 5c.

SALVIA SPLENDENS

(2½ feet.) The brightest and most popular of all bedding plants. The brilliant, scarlet flowers are very striking. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 75c.

SCHIZANTHUS

(18 inches.) Flowers are dainty, often called the Butterfly Flower. They come into bloom very quickly and are splendid for borders, gardens, and also for cut flowers. Pkt., 5c.



Stocks

SWEET SULTAN

(Centaurea Moschata.) (2 feet.) The flowers are exquisitely fringed three to four inches across, borne on long stems and are very fragrant. In bloom from July until October. Pkt., 5c.

TEN-WEEKS STOCKS

(Cut and Come Again—Cheiranthus Mattiola) (1 to 2 feet.) The flowers look like small rosettes, appear on long stalks, are exceedingly fragrant, and the flowers are of all colors. Pkt., 5c.



Verbena

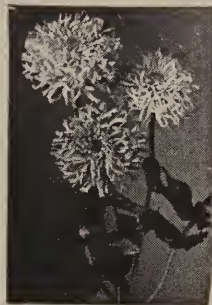
VERBENAS

One of the most popular bedding annuals. The flowers are of very bright colors produced from June until frost. Either white, pink, purple, red, blue or mixed. Pkt., 5c.

ZINNIAS

The Zinnia is easily grown from seed sown in the open ground. Of late, great improvements have been wrought both in color and form of the flower. To secure large flowers and a profusion of bloom the plants must be given ample room for full development, as well as an abundant supply of food. Strong, rich soils suit the Zinnia.

BARTEDES COLOSSAL ZINNIA. Flowers are of immense size and thickly set with velvety petals. Plants are healthy, vigorous, branching freely and make excellent material for masses or cutting. Red, white, yellow, pink or mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; postpaid.



Zinnia—Fantasy

FANTASY. Award of Merit in the All American Flower Selections for 1935. The medium size chrysanthemum-like flowers are composed of shaggy ray-like petals that are borne on long stems. They come only in mixture, but cover a wide range of color from the brightest red and orange to the popular pastel shades of pink and cream. Height 2 feet. Pkt., 10c.

ZEBRA ZINNIA. Striped. Like the Zebra and very attractive. Pkt., 5c.

DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIA. This is a new giant flowered type, the petals overlapping in such a manner as to give the blossoms the appearance of a decorative dahlia. The colors of this type are not so brilliant as the others, but are soft shades of lavender, rose and old gold. They are very strong, vigorous growing plants, and bloom profusely throughout the summer. Red, yellow, white, pink or mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 60c.

POMPON or MINIATURE ZINNIAS

A dainty and ornamental Zinnia which is very useful for borders. They stand transplanting readily and are fine for bedding in small gardens where tall plants spoil the effect. They come in all the beautiful shades of coloring of the tall Zinnias and the flowers are just as perfect in form. Pkt., 5c.

DOUBLE MIXED ZINNIAS. Extra double flowers, good producers. Pkt., 5c.

VICTORY QUILLED ZINNIAS. The petals of these flowers are peculiarly quilled and twisted, giving the flowers a distinct appearance. The twisting of the petals reflects the colors in a pleasing manner. Pkt., 5c.

CHINESE WOOLFLOWER

Height 2 feet. The flowers resemble balls of tufted wool. From early summer until late fall there are countless flowers. We offer this in Red, Pink or Yellow. Please specify color. Pkt., 15c; 1 pkt. of each color, 40c.

XERANTHEMUM

One of the prettiest and most satisfactory of the everlasting flowers. Colors are of bright rose, purple, and white, are very showy in the garden and make fine winter bouquets. Will bloom from early summer until frost. Pkt., 5c.

SEEDS of PERENNIAL FLOWERS

Raising Hardy Perennials From Seed

Hardy perennials are easily grown from seed. In many cases they are a little slower than annuals, but with care they are successfully raised from seed with much less ex-

pense than buying the plants. Tender and half-hardy perennials are best sown in spring after frost is over. Hardy perennials are sown in the late summer and early fall for next year's flowers.

AGROSTEMMA CORONARIA

(Rose Campion.) (15 in.) Blooms the first season from seed, producing pret-

ty pink blossoms on long slender stems. Mixed, per pkt., 5c.

BELLIS PERENNIS

(Double Daisy.) (6 in.) The flowers are quilled and flat-petaled and come in white, red, pink and variegated. **LONGFELLOW.** Pink, Pkt., 10c. **SNOWBALL.** White, Pkt., 10c. **MIXED.** Pkt., 10c.

COLUMBINE

(Aquilegia Coerulea) (1½ to 2 feet.) The state flower of Colorado. The colors range from light to dark blue. Hardy perennial. We can also offer the Yellow variety. **YELLOW COLUMBINE.** Pkt., 10c. **MIXED COLUMBINE.** Pkt., 10c. **ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE.** Blue. Pkt., 10c.

COREOPSIS

(Lanceolata.) (2 feet.) This is a rapid growing, hardy perennial. The flowers are bright yellow, very attractive. Blooms the first year from seed. Pkt., 5c.

CAMPANULA MEDIA

(Bell Flower) (1½ to 2 feet.) The fine bell-shaped flowers are large enough to attract attention by themselves. Pkt., 5c.

DELPHINIUM HYBRIDUM

(Perennial Larkspur) (3 to 4 feet.) Seed sown early in the spring will bloom in August. Splendid for planting in hardy borders.

DELPHINIUM FORMOSUM. Dark Blue. Pkt., 10c.

DELPHINIUM BELLADONNA. Light Blue. Pkt., 10c.

MIXED. All, pkt., 5c.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS

(1 foot.) The old fashioned June, Clove or Grass Pinks. Hardy. Fine for rock gardens. Pkt., 5c.



Dahlia

Early Flowering Spencers

Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; postpaid. This new race of Sweet Peas bears plants of extra strong constitutions. Large wavy flowers, bloom earlier and much longer than other varieties.

EARLY SWEET LAVENDER. Pure lavender self, enormous size, beautifully frilled.

VULCAN. Vivid scarlet.

ENCHANTRESS. Rose pink. A beautiful bright shade.

WHITE ORCHID. First class largest, waved, pure white flower.

THE BEAUTY. Intense fiery rose.
PINK CHEROKEE. Pink suffused salmon, cream ground.
WARBLER. Rich mauve purple. Of splendid form and size.
MIXED EARLY-FLOWERING SPENCERS. In size and color they are almost identical with the named sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Late Flowering Spencers

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c. The flowers are very large, of exquisite shape.
MARY PICKFORD. It is a beautiful light cream pink.



Gaillardia

DAHLIA

Half Hardy Perennial. These well known flowers are commonly grown from the tubers but may also be grown from seed. Single Mixed. Pkt., 10c; Double, Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

FOXGLOVE

(Digitalis.) (3 to 5 feet.) Flowers are of all colors, are bell or thimble-shaped, and borne in tall spikes. Hardy. Pkt., 5c.

FEVERFEW

(Matricaria Capensis.) (3 feet.) A very free flowering border plant, bearing masses of white or yellow flowers. Pkt., 5c.

FORGET-ME-NOT

(Myosotis Alpestris.) (6 to 8 inches.) They grow best in moist soils. The flowers are blue. Should be given a slight protection in winter. Pkt., 5c.

HOLLYHOCKS

(5 feet.) They require a deep rich soil. Hardy. Double, in separate colors of white, pink, maroon, or mixed. Pkt., 5c.

GAILLARDIA

(Blanket Flower.) (1½ feet.) A splendid showy perennial; very satisfactory as cut flowers. The stems are of good length, carry the flowers well. Pkt., 5c.

ICELAND POPPY

(Papaver Nudicaule.) (1½ feet.) Dwarf, neat habit, forming a tuft of bluish green fern-like foliage. Blooms all summer. Pkt., 5c.

ORIENTAL POPPY

(Papaver Orientale.) (2 to 3 feet.) Unequalled for brilliancy of color. The flowers are of enormous size, often 6 inches in diameter and the colors range from soft pink to dazzling scarlet and deep maroon. Pkt., 5c.

PERENNIAL PHLOX

For permanent beds in the garden, and borders. Bear immense flowers. Pkt., 5c.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM

(Insect Powder Plant) (2 feet.) Hardy, herbaceous garden plants with large single or double flowers. The colors are rose, pink, white and crimson. Pkt., 5c.

SHASTA DAISY

(15 to 18 inches.) Fine when planted in the old fashioned garden, and valuable as a cut flower. Pkt., 15c.

STOKESIA CYANIA

(Cornflower Aster.) (1½ to 2 feet.) Flower freely from early July until frost. The flowers resemble the Cornflower in shape but are much larger and of a beautiful lavender-blue color. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET WILLIAM

(Dianthus Barbatus) (1 foot.) It does not flower until the second year from seed; commences blooming in early summer and continues to flower for several weeks. Pkt., 5c.

VIOLET

Height 5 inches. They bloom sooner than most other flowers and their fragrance is delightful. They will thrive in shady places. A violet bed around the foot of a big shade tree is very attractive. Pkt., 5c.

VINCA

(Periwinkle or Old Maid.) (1 foot.) Glossy green leaves, red and white flowers. Flowers from seed the first season and if taken into the house before frost will bloom all winter. Pkt., 5c.

WALLFLOWER

The coloring runs mainly to rich yellow, orange and purple, and is oriental in effect. Fine for indoor culture. Double. Pkt., 5c. Single. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET PEAS

PRESIDENT HARDING. A wonderful peach-red, shading to bright salmon.
YOUTH. Flowers are white, edged in soft rose pink.
ANGELE. Blue-mauve, suffused pink.
AUSTIN FREDERICK IMPROVED. Soft lavender.
BARBARA. Beautiful salmon color.
BLUE MONARCH. Dark blue, best of the blues.
KING WHITE. Gigantic flowers, pure white.
MISS CALIFORNIA. Orange-salmon with cream pink.
CENTAUR. Deep cerise. Large size.

ROYAL PURPLE. Rich purple.
RAVENSWING. Deep maroon.
GUINEA GOLD. Gold orange. Very large.
WEDGEWOOD. A lovely shade of wedgewood blue.
HEBE. Large, bright pink. An improved Hercules.
LATE FLOWERING SPENCERS. A splendid mixture of the best Spencer varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.
BARTELDES BEST MIXED. A fine mixture of all popular varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

ANNUAL CLIMBERS

BALSAM APPLE and PEAR

Curiously shaped golden yellow fruit which opens when ripe and shows the seed. Either Apple or Pear. Pkt., 5c.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER

(*Tropaeolum Canariense*.) Well known climbing annual with elegantly fringed bright yellow flowers. Pkt., 5c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER

Has beautiful fern-like leaves and is covered from mid-summer to frost with brilliant, fiery red flowers. Pkt., 5c.

CLIMBING BLACK-EYED SUSAN

(*Thunbergi Alatum*.) Height 4 feet. Beautiful free flowering tender annual twiner of rapid growth. Flowers are buff, white and orange. Pkt., 5c.

ANNUAL CLIMBERS

Mixed. A splendid mixture of pretty flowering, climbing annuals. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

ASPARAGUS FERN

PLUMOSUS NANUS. Feathery foliage, used for hanging baskets. Pkt., (15 seeds), 15c.

SPRENGERI

Especially adapted to suspended baskets, window boxes, etc. Pkt., (12 seeds), 15c.

COLEUS

The leaves are of many

COBEA SCANDENS

(Cup and Saucer Vine.) Height 30 feet. Elegant, rapid-growing climbers; for covering arbors, walls, fences, etc. Pkt., 5c.



Convolvulus

CONVOLVULUS

(Morning Glory.) Height 10 feet.

TALL MORNING GLORY (*Convolvulus Major*.) It soon covers a fence or trellis with abundant foliage and bright flowers. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c. Pkt., 5c.

DWARF MORNING GLORY. The flowers are of rich shades of blue rivaling the pansy for beauty. Blooms from July until frost. Pkt., 5c.

MAMMOTH BLUE MORNING GLORY. Beautiful large blue flowers which make a wonderful display when in bloom. Pkt., 15c.

FANCY JAPANESE FRINGED. Immense flowers, often as big as a saucer. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

CYPRESS VINE

(*Ipomoea Quamoclit*.) Height 15 feet. Very delicate fern-like foliage, and masses of beautiful small star-shaped flowers. Pkt., 5c.

GOURDS

Height 10 to 20 feet. Rapid growing, interesting annual climbing plants with ornamental foliage and curiously shaped fruit.

DIPPER. A round gourd with a long neck, making an excellent dipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

NEST EGG. White, egg-shaped. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

SUGAR TROUGH. Thick shell makes fine dishes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

DISH RAG. When shelled and seeds removed inside makes a good dish cloth or bath sponge. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

HERCULES CLUB (Also called New Guinea Bean.) The fruit is a long club-shaped gourd. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

CALABASH PIPE. A rapid growing climber from South Africa. The calabash pipes are made from this fruit. Pkt., 10c.

MIXED GOURDS. All kinds mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

HYACINTH BEAN

(*Dolichos Lablab*.) Usual height 10 to 20 feet. Splendid climbers with abundant cluster spikes of purple and white flowers. Pkt., 5c.

JAPANESE HOP

(*Humulus Japonicus*.) Leaves are beautifully marked with white, yellowish green and dark green. Pkt., 5c.

MOONFLOWER

(*Ipomoea Mexicana*.) Beautiful waxy flowers open at night and on cloudy days, and their fragrance is delightful. Either white flowered or blue flowered. Pkt., 5c.

PASSION FLOWER

(*Passiflora Coerulea*.) Attractive purplish blue flowers, blooming profusely for several months. A native of tropical South America where it climbs from tree to tree. Pkt., 5c.

HOUSE PLANTS

HELIOTROPE

Highly valued for the blue color and fragrance of the clusters of small saucer-shaped flowers. Can also be sown outdoors in May. Pkt., 10c.

LANTANA

Shrubby plant producing clusters of flowers which constantly change their color. May be grown in pots or set out in summer.

shades and colors and are of remarkable beauty. Pkt., 25c.

FUCHSIA

A well known greenhouse plant, which will bloom from seed the first year if planted early. Pkt., 25c.

GERANIUM

Popular plants, easily raised from seed. Pkt., 15c.

They have an agreeable aromatic perfume. Pkt., 10c.

SMILAX

(*Myrsiphyllum Asparagoides*.) The hard texture of the small green leaves of this plant makes it valuable for cutting as the long delicate sprays of the foliage will keep several days after cutting. Elegant for table decoration. Seed germinates very slowly. Pkt., 5c.

PERENNIAL CLIMBERS

AMPELOPSIS

Clings to stone, brick walls or stucco.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA (American Woodbine.) Pkt., 5c.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI (Japan or Boston Ivy.) Pkt., 5c.

BIGNONIA RADICANS

(Trumpet Vine.) One of the handsomest hardy climbing plants; bears large clusters of orange red flowers. Pkt., 5c.

CLEMATIS

Usually grown from roots, but can also be started from seed. Pkt., 5c.

EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS

A perennial climber producing a succession of white, rose, and purple blossoms. Pkt., 5c.

KUDZU VINE

(*Pueraria Thunbergiana*.) The most rapid growing plant we have ever seen. Leaves resemble those of

a lima bean and the foliage is very dense. ¼ oz., 30c; Roots, 40c each; 3 for \$1.10; postpaid. Pkt., 5c.

WISTARIA

(*Glycine Sinensis*.) Climbs very high and twines tightly; flowers are rose lilac in long, pendulous clusters. Blooms very profusely. Pkt., 5c.



Typical Field of Barteldes Alfalfa.

BARTELDES' ALFALFA

IS VERIFIED BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Don't Put Weeds Back on Your Land. Buy Only
Pure Seed From a Reliable Dealer*

THE MOST PROFITABLE CROP ON THE FARM

Alfalfa seed has been grown in Kansas since 1868, and the Barteldes Seed Company was the first to offer this for sale in this part of the country.

Although there is more Alfalfa grown in Kansas than in any other state, more acreage could still be grown profitably. It usually brings a high price compared to other crops, and this year the farmer realized a very good profit from his Alfalfa crop.

As a tame hay plant Alfalfa stands supreme in longevity, yields, feeding value, soil building and economy, and in adaptability to wide variation of soil and climate.

SEEDING—In the first place be sure that your seed is pure, free of Dodder, Russian Thistle and other noxious weeds.

Success in starting Alfalfa depends largely upon preparing the proper seed bed. The ideal seed bed is firm, well settled, not too hard, and with the surface soil mellow and finely pulverized as deep as the seed is to be sown. Alfalfa will grow on a number of soils grading from sandy to heavy clay and "gumbo," but if your soil needs lime then it must be added to your soil. If it needs fertilizer we suggest Acid Phosphate with or without manure. Sown either in spring or in the fall at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

KANSAS COMMON ALFALFA—(Verified). In buying Alfalfa seed be sure that you get seed which is adapted to your climatic conditions. We recommend Kansas Grown Seed for the Middle West with Oklahoma Seed and Utah Seed for second choice. Our best grades of Alfalfa Seed are Kansas Grown and U. S. Verified, which is protection for you.

For Colorado, we recommend Colorado seed first and Utah second.

INOCULATION—Inoculated Alfalfa adds greatly to the fertility of the soil, but Alfalfa without inoculation is the biggest soil robber of all crops. Your Alfalfa may become naturally inoculated by the bacteria in the soil, but to insure inoculation we advise artificial inoculation of the seed. This is inexpensive and very helpful to your crop of Alfalfa. We suggest McQueen's Inoculator, page 39.

In view of the fact that there is quite a bit of expense and labor connected with the proper preparation of an Alfalfa seed bed, and that a stand will last for a good many years, it is folly to run the risk of getting a poor stand or of bringing a host of weeds to your farm by sowing cheap or untested seed.

You cannot be too careful in selecting your Alfalfa seed. Your neighbor may be entirely honest in telling you that his Alfalfa seed is free of weeds, but it takes a trained analyst to detect these weed seeds. We urge you to either send a sample to your Experiment Station for test or buy tested seed from reliable seed refiners. The latter plan will be the most satisfactory and economical in the long run.

We are always glad to send samples, quote prices, give tests and origin.

GRIMM ALFALFA is becoming more popular every year. We have never heard of an instance in the United States where it has winter killed. The quality of hay that it produces is finer than common and there is more tonnage per acre.

**Ask Your Dealer for Barteldes
Verified ALFALFA
Know What You Are Buying**

CLOVERS Good Seed Is Always the Cheapest

SWEET CLOVER

The features or qualities which make Sweet Clover so valuable are: First, the ability to thrive, produce good hay and good pasture on very poor soils; and second, the ability to improve the soil on which it is growing.

Although Sweet Clover is very hardy and will thrive in the most unfavorable places, it is sometimes difficult to get a good stand. This difficulty can be overcome by sowing the seed on a thoroughly compacted seed bed with just enough loose dirt to cover and by sowing scarified seed.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus alba*.) A biennial, grows to a height of from 4 to 6 feet, vigorous grower, extremely hardy and produces abundant pasture and lots of hay. This is the standard Sweet Clover of the country.

BIENNIAL YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus officinalis*.) This is also a biennial, about two weeks earlier than the white, not quite as tall. Do not confuse this with the annual Yellow Blossom which is of very little value.

MAMMOTH SAPLING or PEA VINE CLOVER. A rank grower which makes it a valuable fertilizer.

JAPAN CLOVER (*Lespedeza Striata*.) Perennial of low spreading habit. Will stand excessive heat, flourish on poor soil, and makes a fair green hay.



RED CLOVER (*Trifolium Pratensis*.) Red Clover is the most important of all leguminous forage crops, both on account of its high value as feed and from the fact that it can be so well employed in rotations.

Red Clover is not a particularly exacting crop in regard to its soil requirements, excepting that it be well drained. It succeeds better as a rule on clayey soils than on loams and better in loams than in sandy soils.

Red Clover makes an excellent pasture for all kinds of live stock, and may be sown either with or without nurse crop. Rotate your crops with clover so that your soil will not become too badly run down.

Be careful to select seed which does not contain Buckhorn. You can depend on our Sunflower and Columbine Brands of Red Clover.

BURR CLOVER (*Medicago Denticulata*.) Most desirable for Southern States and California. It furnishes a large amount of pasture, both on cultivated and on uncultivated land. Even after the burrs are ripe and dry, they are eaten eagerly by sheep. Sown in August, September and October, at the rate of 15 pounds per acre for hulled seed, and harrowed in lightly.

CRIMSON CLOVER (*Trifolium Incarnatum*.) An annual. Reaches a height of three feet under favorable conditions. Crimson Clover shows no very marked soil preferences and seems to succeed both on sandy and clayey soils, if well drained. It is well adapted to withstand shade and so is often sown in orchards and with other crops. It is about four weeks earlier than red clover and makes good hay.

WHITE CLOVER (*Trifolium Repens*.) White Clover is excellent for pasture and is especially valuable for mixing with Kentucky Blue Grass, both for lawns and pasture. A few pounds of White Clover should be in all permanent grass seed mixtures as it helps fill up the bare spots and is very nutritious. Very hardy and a perennial. Sow five to eight pounds per acre.

ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium Hybridum*.) Very valuable for growing on wet or swampy land. It is very hardy, withstands drought and will not winter kill. Makes an excellent crop of hay. About six to ten pounds will sow an acre and as the seed is very fine, it should be covered only slightly.



Look for this
bag at your
dealer's store

"SUNFLOWER
GRADE"
is the Highest
Quality of
ALFALFA
ALL CLOVERS
BLUE GRASS
MILLETS
SUDAN GRASS
and all other
GRASSES

Packed in Sacks Like the Above

HUBAM CLOVER

Does in one season what other clovers do in two. It adds nitrogen and humus to the soil, makes splendid summer and fall pasture, is a rich hay crop, and a wonderful honey producing plant.

It is splendid for sowing as a fertilizing crop after oats or in wheat. Should be sown on a perfectly firm seed bed with a surface mulch of loose soil. Do not sow on a freshly plowed seed bed.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA

A plant similar to clover and the best of the Lespedeza types. It has an advantage over alfalfa and sweet clover, in that it will grow on untreated soil, no lime or phosphate being needed. Korean Lespedeza can be grazed all spring and summer and hay can be cut or seed taken from the crop in the fall. Agriculturists state their "belief" that this Lespedeza is the "coming legume."

One reason for its value in feeding is because it is said it never causes bloating.

PASTURE GRASS SEEDS



Meadow Fescue

MEADOW FESCUE OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS

(*Festuca Pratensis*.) Meadow Fescue is a tufted, deep rooted, long-lived perennial, and is especially adapted for permanent pasture. Even if cut for hay or seed it produces a good amount of aftermath. It should be cut for hay just as it comes into bloom, and for seed as soon as the field shows a yellowish brown color and the heads begin to droop from the weight of grain.

It is adapted practically to the same area as Timothy, will thrive on poor soils, except where the soil is very sandy. It should be sown on a thoroughly firmed seed bed at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds per acre for seed, and 20 to 25 pounds per acre for pasture. The best time to sow is in late summer or early fall.

Meadow Fescue is also used in lawns where quick growth is desired. A fine mixture is two-thirds Meadow Fescue and one-third Kentucky Blue Grass.

RED TOP GRASS

(*Agrostis Vulgaris*.) Sometimes known as Herd's Grass. The third most important grass in the United States,

and one of the best native grasses. It is especially valuable for sowing on sour or acid soils, swampy or meadow lands, which are liable to overflow, and on soils that are not rich enough for Timothy and other grasses. When mixed with Alsike Clover it makes a fine crop of hay or excellent pasture. About ten pounds are sown to the acre. When cut for hay it should be in full flower.

Red Top is also an exceedingly good grass for lawns if sown with Kentucky Blue Grass and kept closely mowed, under which conditions the leaves are fine and the turf dense.



Red Top

ORCHARD GRASS

(*Dactylis Glomerata*.) A typical bunch grass, withstands a great amount of heat, does well in the shade. It is best adapted to clays and loams, not averse to wet soils, but prefers a moderate amount of moisture. Good results can be had also where the rainfall is rather scanty. Orchard Grass should be used in pastures wherever possible, because of its ability to grow in cool weather, and furnishes the earliest and latest pasture during the season. It is good pasture for cows. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

NATIVE RYE GRASS

Grown principally in Washington and Oregon. Much better than the imported Rye Grass. Is used extensively for polo fields and fairways.

JOHNSON GRASS

(*Andropogon Halepensis*.) We do not offer Johnson Grass for sowing in Kansas. This grass, when once planted, is very difficult to eradicate. It is a perennial with long cane-like roots; leaf stock and pinnacle resemble those of sorghums. Grows on any land. Ten pounds to the acre.



SUDAN GRASS

Sudan is a tall, leafy annual grass of the Sorghum family. It is a native of a hot, dry climate, which makes it naturally adapted to the dry conditions of the Middle West.

Sudan Grass may be sown broadcast, drilled or in cultivated rows. Where there is sufficient moisture, broadcasting or drilling is preferable; otherwise the grass is likely to be coarse. In seeding this way, three pecks to the acre should be used. In cultivated rows three feet apart, three pounds of seed to the acre are sufficient. Sudan makes a large crop of hay; used as summer pasture.

BROME GRASS

(*Bromus Inermis*.) No other cultivated perennial grass has shown a higher degree of drought resistance, and it endures winter cold remarkably well. Aside from Alfalfa, no grass has fulfilled the promise to the western farmer better than Brome Grass.

Cattle graze on this grass in preference to Blue Grass, and it is especially adapted to pasturage, due to the fact that it begins its growth early in the spring and continues growing until late fall. Sow about 14 pounds to the acre.

BERMUDA GRASS

(*Cynodon Dactylon*.) Bermuda is a long-lived perennial with marked ability to withstand close grazing, or close clipping, and on this account is much used as a lawn grass. Bermuda grass lawns stay green all summer without artificial watering. For lawns sow one pound to 500 square feet, for pasture 3 to 5 pounds per acre.

TIMOTHY

(*Phleum Pratense*.) The most important hay grass. Greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. The time recommended for cutting Timothy hay is shortly after the blooms have fallen and while the seed is still in the dough stage, because at this time it contains the largest amount of digestible protein. Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre.

SWEET SORGHUMS

Popularly recognized by reason of their sweet sap or juice from which syrup and sugar are made. They are of tall leafy growth, branching only sparingly, and the seed head varies from the club head to the widely spreading head.

JAPANESE HONEY-DRIP. Stems tall, very juicy, sweeter than any other variety, and considered one of the very best for making syrup. Leaves 14 to 16; panicles erect, very loose and open hulls reddish, nearly smooth, and about equal in length to the dark red-brown grains. Late.

BLACK AMBER. One of the oldest of the forage group, characterized by slender stalks and narrow leaves.

KANSAS ORANGE. Differs from the Amber variety in having larger and heavier stalks, and larger and more abundant leaves. Hulls are reddish to black, two-thirds as long as the reddish yellow grains, which become paler when fully ripe. This variety is very valuable for making syrup.

RED TOP or SUMAC. One of the sweetest and leafiest of the Sorgho group. It has compact, cylindrical, dark red heads with a somewhat flattened top. Dark red seeds are small, set on very short branches, which protrude beyond the hulls, giving the whole head a red color. Does not readily cross-pollinate.

SOURLESS. A western Kansas variety. It resembles Orange, but is less sweet and juicy. It derives its name from the idea that the juice in the stems will not ferment as quickly as that of other varieties.

ATLAS SORGHO

A new variety. Cross between White Kaffir and Sourless Cane. Plants reach a height of 7 to 10 feet and require from 120 to 130 days to mature. Has a sturdy leaf stalk abundantly juicy and sweet. Heads fairly compact, short branches filled with white seeds, similar in size and shape to kaffir.

GRAIN SORGHUMS

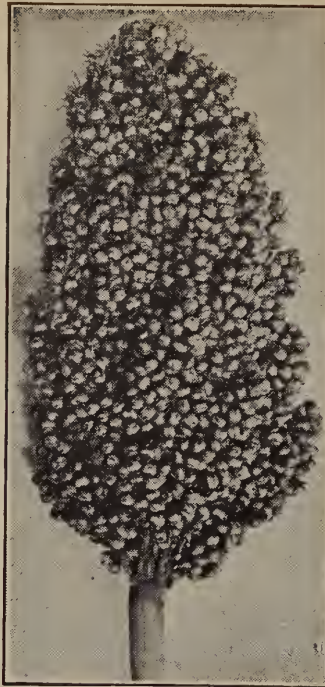
HEGARI (Dwarf). This greatly resembles the Dwarf Blackhulled White Kaffir, but the heads are larger, the stems thicker and more juicy. Grows 4 to 4½ feet tall, matures in 85 to 100 days. Enormous yield and the earliness combine to make a wonderful variety.

BLACKHULL WHITE KAFFIR. Grains are nearly white with black hull. Characterized by stout, short-jointed stems, numerous broad, stiff leaves, cylindrical or oblong leaves, square at the tip. This is the old standard variety.

PINK KAFFIR. An intermediate between the black hull and the red. It will grow in wetter soil and will stand more dry weather than the white. Stalk is slender, but the plant has as many leaves and will make as much fodder as other kaffirs. Seed pinkish white, head cylindrical, 10 to 14 inches long.

RED KAFFIR. Grows somewhat taller than the White, maturing in 100 to 130 days. Heads are long, slender, compact, and grow very erect. Seed is light red and slightly smaller than the seed of Blackhull, and are rather hard and brittle. Does well on poor land.

FETERITA. Branches from the root and one plant makes several heads. Withstands dry weather remarkably well, and is earlier than Kaffir. Heads are erect, cylindrical, grains are bluish white, hulls black and shiny. Excellent for feeding chickens, makes good ensilage, and can be hogged down with satisfactory results. Feterita is noted for its smut-resistance.



Kaffir Corn

SHALLU or EGYPTIAN WHEAT. Produces very large yields of both grain and fodder. Grows quite tall, stools out from the roots. Heads are similar to Broom Corn and are well filled with large, round white seeds. Excellent feed for horses and cattle and for chicken feed. Sow three to five pounds per acre, rows three feet apart.

DARSO. A new grain sorghum with a low-growing, sweet, juicy stem, with 12% to 13% of sugar in the juice. It is early, a heavy yielder, grows very dwarf. Seeds dark brown. A sure cropper.

DWARF YELLOW MILO MAIZE. A vigorous grower, will stand a great deal of drought. Milo is planted, cultivated, and handled like kaffir, but should be planted a little later. When grown in rows, it is ordinarily harvested with a corn binder and put in shocks to cure, and can then either be threshed for grain, or fed as fodder. Ordinarily grows from 4 to 6 feet, depending upon the amount of moisture. Seeds are pale reddish yellow without the red-brown sub-coat.

DOUBLE DWARF YELLOW MILO. Resembles the ordinary dwarf milo, but is earlier and rarely reaches a height of more than three feet.

GROHOMA

Midseason to late variety 4 to 6 feet tall with stout stems moderately juicy and slightly sweet. It tillers freely and branches abundantly. Heads are from 8 to 15 inches long and may or may not be well exerted from the upper leaf sheath or boot. Botanical origin is uncertain, but believed to be a cross between Feterita and some variety or sorghum.

BROOM CORN

BLACK SPANISH. The leading standard variety. Glumes are dark brown to black. Favored by growers because of early maturity and tendency to produce finer, straighter brush with less reddening than the older type.

SCARBOROUGH DWARF. The leading dwarf type. It differs from other varieties chiefly in bearing fewer seed, most of which are borne near the tip of the brush, where they are easily removed in stripping. Many fine seed branches near the tip of the brush make this variety valuable for the outside of brooms. Plants 4 to 6 feet tall. Glumes reddish tan.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN. This Broom Corn grows about 10 feet high, stands up well, and is entirely free from crooked brush.



Field of Hegari

We are located in the heart of the growing section, and can furnish the very best in forage crop seeds.

SOY BEANS

A. K. SOY BEANS. Plants erect and fairly bushy with medium sized stems and branches. Flowers are both white and purple, pods range from gray to brown. Seeds of medium size, straw-yellow in color. Matures in from 100 to 120 days. Good for seed and hay.

MANCHU. Medium early variety. Very suitable for seed production. Flowers both purple and white, pods brown, seeds yellow with black scar. Plants stands up well, mature in about 110 days.

VIRGINIA. Mainly a hay variety. Very good for poor soils. Flowers purple, pods brown, seeds medium small, flat, olive brown in color.

LAREDO. Late rank-growing variety which produces a very heavy yield of hay. Plants are slender, erect, flowers both purple and white, seeds very small, are black with black scar. Not as good as Manchu or A. K. for seed production.

ILLINI. A selection from the A. K., but is an earlier variety. Seed is more rounded. Very good for either seed or forage.



Soy Beans

Millet

WHITE WONDER MILLET. The heads of this variety will run from 8 to 18 inches and a single head will have as many as 15,000 seeds. Foliage is very heavy.

COMMON MILLET. Very early and makes first class hay.

SIBERIAN MILLET. Early, hardy, withstands drought.

GERMAN MILLET. Enormous heads, heavy yield of seed and fodder.



Sow 60 to 90 pounds per acre.

Barley

WHITE HULLESS. Used mainly for food and is one of the best hog fatteners that we know of. Yields about 50 bushels per acre.

SIX-ROWED. Sown in the spring, and can be grown farther north than any other grain. Sow 2 to 2½ bushels per acre.

Speltz or Emmer

Not inclined to rust. Thrives on poor land and in stony ground, but does best in dry prairie regions with hot summers. Sow 70 to 80 pounds per acre.

Flax Seed

Largely grown in Kansas for seed. Sow one-half to three-quarters bushel to the acre.

Canary Seed

As easily grown as wheat. Requires similar culture, 20 to 30 pounds per acre.

Miscellaneous FIELD SEEDS

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

Single heads measure 15 to 20 inches in diameter and contain an immense amount of seed. The best egg-producing food known for poultry, and can be raised cheaper than corn. Three pounds of seed will plant an acre.

Sand Vetch

(*Vicia Villosa*) Sometimes called Hairy Vetch or Winter Vetch. Valuable for forage and fertilizing purposes. Makes good hay, ensilage and pasture, and the yield of green fodder is immense.

SPRING VETCHES or TARES. Similar in growth to Sand Vetch, but for spring planting only.

Kanota Oats

(*Kansas Fulghum*.) Especially valuable for its earliness and ability to yield large crops.

Buckwheat

SILVER-HULLED. Blooms longer, matures sooner, and yields double the amount per acre over the old common variety. Sow 30 to 50 pounds per acre.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT. It is early and very productive, with kernels twice the size of any other variety.

Field Peas

Field Peas deserve more general cultivation. They are equal to corn in fattening hogs and are ready for feed several weeks earlier. White seeded.

Cowpeas

Easily planted, easily grown, make good pasture, can be fed green, make fine hay and excellent ensilage, especially when planted with corn.

Field Beans

WHITE NAVY. Standard variety of white beans. Medium size. Sow 30 pounds to the acre. For table use.

Castor Beans

Should be planted in rows so that they can be cultivated. One bushel to 15 acres.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Excellent pasture for cattle, sheep, hogs and chickens. Endures cold weather and lasts after ordinary pasture is gone.

PEANUTS

Very popular for dry land farming and are now grown as far north as Iowa with success. Good feed for forcing cows to a high yield of milk and for rapidly fattening cattle and hogs, especially when combined with Milo. A peck and a half of shelled peanuts will plant an acre.

WHITE JUMBO. Standard variety for roasting. Three times as large as the Spanish.

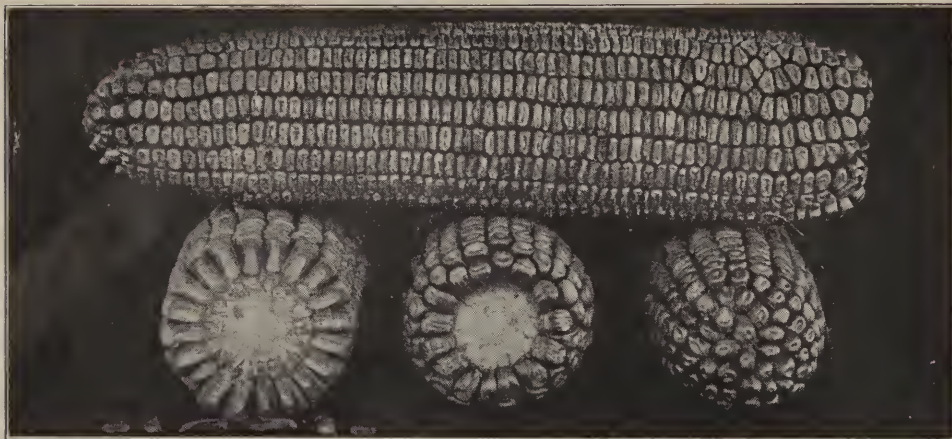
SPANISH. Very early, pods small but remarkably well filled, and yield is very large.

TENNESSEE RED. Best yielder. Pods contain four or five nuts.

INOCULATED PEANUTS MAKE A LARGER YIELD.



HYBRID CORN



Hybrid Corn is really corn "made to order". It is produced by crossing selected inbred lines.

The first requisite of a hybrid corn program, therefore, is to develop inbred lines. These lines are obtained by self-pollinating the plant for several generations. Self-pollination is accomplished by applying pollen from a plant to the silks of the same plant. These inbred lines are of little value until they are crossed with another unrelated inbred line which produces the hybrid.

The hybrids produced are markedly superior to the original varieties.

Despite the newness of Hybrid Corn, yield comparisons in many corn belt states have demonstrated the superiority of certain hybrids over the best standard open-pollinated varieties.

Every grower is interested in obtaining large acre yields, and Hybrid Corn does yield more. The net profit from growing a bushel of corn is the difference between the cost of production and the selling price. Costs of producing an acre of corn are relatively constant, regardless of yield. The cost per bushel, therefore, is materially reduced with large acre yields.

Hybrids have a narrower range of adaptation to climatic conditions than the standard varieties, therefore when you purchase your Hybrid Corn it is important that you get corn which is suited to your location.

U. S. 13. Smooth, deep-kerneled ears which have a bright orange tinge. Responds to good soil fertility, is wilt-resistant, stalks medium height. Recommended for eastern half of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Southern Iowa. Matures late. Price per bushel, \$6.00.

Missouri 8. Edgedrop is a large yellow soft starch corn producing two ears per stalk under favorable conditions, is strong rooted, strong stalked, drouth and wind-resistant and matures in 120-125 days. Price per bushel, \$6.00.

IOWA 960 (Iowa Grown) Price Per Bushel, \$6.00

Open POLLINATED SEED CORN

Our seed is selected in the ear, then tipped, butted, shelled and cleaned. Above all, it is tested for germination and we put the germination on the bag.

GRADED CORN. This takes out nearly all of the uneven kernels. The cost of this is 25c per bushel extra.

YELLOW VARIETIES

KAW CHIEF. The corn is of a deep, golden yellow color, ears large, measuring up to 13 and 14 inches in length and have 16, 18 and 20 rows to the cob. A bushel of Kaw Chief Corn on the ear will yield 58 to 60 pounds of shelled corn. Kaw Chief Corn matures in from 95 to 105 days, and ordinarily yields from 75 to 80 bushels per acre.

REID'S YELLOW DENT. 100 Days. Ears medium size, remarkably uniform, a bright yellow color with a deep grain and small red cob.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH. 90 Days. This variety has smaller ears than the late kinds, but is valuable, as it matures early. Planted as late as July 4, it has fully matured by October 2. A light orange color.

IMPROVED LEAMING. 90 Days. This is one of the earliest yellow dent corns in cultivation, ripening in 90 to 100 days from planting. Orange yellow color and red cob.

IOWA GOLD MINE. 90 Days. It is early, ears of good size and symmetrical; color bright golden yellow.

GOLDEN BEAUTY. 100 Days. The ears are of perfect shape with from 10 to 14 straight rows of bright golden yellow grains, remarkable in size and filled out completely to the extreme end of the cob.

ODD VARIETIES

SQUAW CORN. 90 Days. Blue. (Semi-flint.) This variety grows very dwarf, resisting drought. It is early. Ears are rather small and kernels are blue or white and blue.

CALICO. 100 Days. The Old-Fashioned Red, White and Yellow. Ears are large, grains deep and cob small. Very rich in protein and a good feed for stock.



WHITE VARIETIES

PRIDE OF SALINE. Pride of Saline is a medium late, about like Silver Mine and Reid's. The ears are of medium size, the corn is pearly white, medium short, quite rectangular in shape and rather hard. In variety tests at Manhattan it outyielded every other variety for three straight years. If you want to fill your corn crib, plant Pride of Saline.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE. 100 Days. Medium late, ears large, well proportioned. This variety yields well, even in a dry season.

IOWA SILVER MINE. 90 Days. The ears measure from 10 to 12 inches in length, 16 to 20 straight rows of deep, pure white kernels on a small cob.

HICKORY KING. 110 Days. It is a great yielder, giving more shelled corn to the bushel of ears than any other variety.

RED CORN

BLOODY BUTCHER. 100 Days. This corn resists the drought. Ears long, grain deep red, having sometimes a yellow tip.



Barteldes OWN FAMOUS
PRODUCT . . .

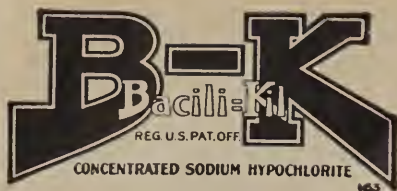
Known From Coast To
Coast Even to the South Pole
where Admiral Byrd and
his men enjoy it.



Look for
the red
firecracker
package.

Pop it yourself for flavor, freshness, and economy. T. N. T. is the finest-eating pop corn produced anywhere, and it is **guaranteed to pop!**

Buy it at your grocery store—only 10c for a big 10-ounce can—or send us 50c for four cans, post-paid.



GERM KILLER

B-K (Bacilli-Kil) is a powerful germ killer. It is not a poison, but is ten times more powerful as a germ killer than carbolic acid. Destroys germs instantly on contact. It is a concentrated sodium hypochlorite product, clean, colorless and a deodorant. The poultryman feeds it to his flock in the drinking water to prevent spread of disease, and sterilizes his hen roosts and hen houses to prevent diseases. The dairyman dilutes B-K with cold water and when the milk cans are rinsed in this solution he is assured of clean milk. The cost is about 3 cents per gallon.

4 oz., 30c; 10 oz., 50c; quart, 90c; gal., \$2.00; 5 gals., \$8.50.

B-K POWDER

9½ oz., 75c each; 1¼ lbs., \$1.50 each.



FULTON'S PLANTABBS is the only tablet form plant food containing Vitamin B-1. Fulton's Plantabbs supply a complete balanced plant food of the high analysis 11-15-20 PLUS the full, required amount of Vitamin B-1 in each tablet.

USE PLANTABBS for all indoor, potted plants and flowers, window and balcony boxes. Plantabbs are excellent for Garden Flowers and Vegetables. They make a vastly stronger root growth for flowers.

In Boxes of:

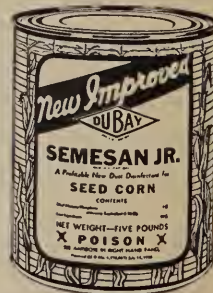
30 tablets for.....	\$0.25
75 tablets for.....	.50
200 tablets for.....	1.00
1000 tablets for.....	3.50

DUBAY SEED DISINFECTANTS

SEMESAN BEL for Seed Potatoes. Controls such seed borne diseases as scab, rhizoctonia and black leg, and prevents the seed piece from rotting, improves the germination and produces a bigger crop of better quality. 2-oz. envelope, 25c.; 1-lb. tin, \$1.50; 5-lb. tin, \$6.50.



SEMESAN JR. for Field or Sweet Corn. Costs only 2½c per acre to use. It is harmless to the seed but destroys harmful disease organisms on the seed, protects it from rotting in cold wet soil, controls seedling blight and reduces root and stalk rots. 2-oz. envelope, 13c; 1-lb., 75c; 5-lb. tin, \$3.00.



NEW IMPROVED CERESAN. A new low cost grain disinfectant. Costs only 1½ to 2½ cents per bushel. Unusually effective in controlling bunt or stinking smut of wheat, covered smut and stripe of barley, and oat smuts. Frequently improves the stand and yield of grain 1 to 5 bushels per acre. Easily and quickly applied by 20 revolutions of seed treater or three turnings with a shovel. Seed should be treated 24 hours before planting. Does not reduce drilling rate nor damage drill. One pound treats 32 bushels of wheat, oats, or barley. 4-oz. tin, 30c; 1-lb. tin, 75c; 5-lb. tin, \$3.25.

2% CERESAN. A dust disinfectant for cotton, flax, millets, peas, kaffir, milo and other sorghums. 1-lb. tin, 70c; 5-lb. tin, \$3.00; 25-lb. drum, \$13.25.



SEMESAN for Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Harmful disease organisms on vegetable and flower seeds may be killed with Semesan before planting. May be applied as a dust or liquid and is harmless to the seed. It is effective in controlling damping-off of seedlings and cuttings. Full particulars in can. 2-oz. can, 35c; 1-lb. tin, \$2.25; 5-lb. tin, \$10.00.

SPECIAL SEMESAN. For controlling brown patch on lawns and golf greens. One pound treats 6,000 square feet of turf. 8-oz. can, \$1.00; 5-lb. can, \$7.00; 25-lb. drum, \$32.50.

Earlier to Market with Germaco Hotkaps

FROST can't hurt



Mature your crops 2 to 3 weeks earlier. Get premium prices and bigger yields by protecting your plants with HOTKAPS. HOTKAPS are patented wax paper cones—miniature hothouses—that keep out frost, rain, wind, birds and insects. They maintain a perfect mulch around each plant, promoting sturdy growth.

RAIN can't harm



Protect crops. Save work and worry.

Millions of HOTKAPS are used every season. Inexpensive to buy. One man can set out 2000 or more per day.

Prices: 1,000 lots, \$10.75; 5,000 lots, \$10.50 per M; 10,000 lots, \$10.25 per M; 250 trial package, including Garden Setter with Tamper, \$4.00; 100 trial package, including Garden Setter with Tamper, \$2.75. HOTKAP Home Garden Package, 50c; Germaco HOTKAP Steel Setter with Tamper, \$1.50; Garden Setter, 50c. Tamper 25c. Postage extra.

Weight: 1,000 package HOTKAPS, 28 lbs.; 250 package, 9 lbs.; 100 package, 5 lbs.; Home Garden Package, 2 lbs.; Steel HOTKAP Setter, 4 lbs.

INSECTS can't touch



PROTECT YOUR HANDS

with these

Washable, Soft-Leather

GLOVES

Give you everything you want in a garden glove.

All-Leather
SOFT AS KID
Durable

DIRT PROOF
Easy to Wear
ECONOMICAL



Being all-leather, Eezy Wear gloves give complete protection against dirt, scratches, bruises, stains, infections. Yet their amazing softness and pliability, the result of a special processing, make them extra comfortable. Cling to the hands and practically give you BAREHAND FREEDOM.

Economical, too—outwear 6 pairs of ordinary fabric gloves, are washable and can be used the year round for—GARDENING, HOUSEWORK, PAINTING, FURNACE, GARAGE, ETC.

National
Eezy Wear
Garden Gloves

Sizes for WOMEN (small, medium, large) and MEN (small, medium, large). Price, 75 cents a pair, postpaid. (2 pr. \$1.40.)

PEAT MOSS

Used in preference to Straw, Hay, Sawdust, Shavings, etc., for Bedding on Dairy, Poultry, Horse, Pig, Sheep and Goat Farms. Odorless and sanitary, checks vermin, keeps improved air in coops and stables. After serving as bedding it makes an excellent humus fertilizer, worth more than its original cost. Fine for improving the condition of heavy soil and holds light sandy soil. Good for top dressing lawns. Coarse for poultry litter. Fine grade for top dressing. \$4.50 per bale.

Model A-5 WALKING LAWN SPRINKLER

"WALKING" LAWN SPRINKLER is not just another "New Gadget"—but an efficient device—proven by several years use throughout the country. Thousands of them are now giving satisfactory service.

Model A5 is ideal for home lawns, small parks, golf greens, small cemeteries, etc. Normally it will travel a hundred feet pulling fifty feet of water filled hose. Using 5/8-inch hose over heavy smooth sod it will travel even a greater distance and pull the hose.

"WALKING" LAWN SPRINKLERS are operated by water power through a system of gears connected to the whirling sprinkler head. There is nothing to start, hook up or with which to fuss; simply lay the hose over the course you want to water, place the sprinkler so as to follow back along the hose and turn on the water. The

"WALKING" SPRINKLER will start immediately, pulling the water filled hose back along the course with it. They will do your watering job well and economically. You can control the coverage to a sprinkle or a soaking. Some users state that they have saved as much as forty per cent on their water bills and had better lawns than ever before. The width of the strip to be watered may be from a few feet to fifty feet, controlled by adjusting the angle at which the nozzle ends of the impeller arms are set.

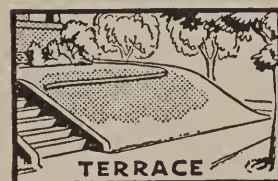
Model A5 will operate on pressure as low as fifteen pounds at the sprinkler.

Send for circular. Price each, \$15.60, f. o. b. Lawrence.

SOIL--SOAKER



SHRUBS and TREES



TERRACE



NARROW PARKINGS

The Soil-Soaker is a canvas tube open only at one end and screws to the end of the water hose. When the water is turned on, Soil-Soaker fills with water—and normal pressure forces water through the pores of the entire surface, uniformly, without spray. It is like an all-night rain, avoids water waste, prevents soil washing and reduces water bills because of the fact that it puts the water where it does the most good. Comes in four sizes, all 2-in. diameter.

Each

No. 0—12 feet.....\$1.25
No. 1—18 feet..... 1.75
No. 2—30 feet..... 2.75
No. 3—50 feet..... 4.50

RAT-SCENT--Kills Rats

Rat-Scent is a specially prepared scented, sun-dried combination of grains which is the natural food of the rat and mouse. It is harmless to chickens, there is no bait to mix, no odor from rats and mice killed with Rat-Scent. Dogs and cats are not attracted to it, on account of it being a grain. 7-oz. pkg., 35c; 12-oz. pkg., 50c.

SPRAYING

ACME

MATERIALS

Write for Free Spraying Guide

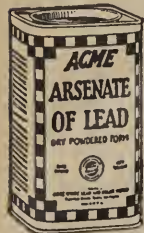


ACME PARIS GREEN

A rich, emerald color and of fine fluffy physical character. Containing 55% arsenious oxide, it will give quickest control where extreme measures are necessary.

For use on potatoes, cotton, tobacco, also to mix with arsenate of lead for fruit tree spraying where quick results are necessary.

Prices: ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25; 14 lbs., \$5.00.



ACME ARSENATE OF LEAD

The most favored arsenical insecticide found on the American market. It is safest to use on tender foliage and sticks well on the leaves. Recommended for fruit trees, vegetables, bushes and tobacco. Can be used as dust or spray.

Prices: ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 4 lbs., 60c.

ACME RED RIVER POTATO MIX

(Special Formula for Potatoes Only)

A scientific development combining a new patented copper fungicide with quick-killing arsenic. Kills potato bugs quicker, drives off flea beetle and leaf-hopper, prevents blight from gaining a foothold, stimulates foliage, making more and better potatoes. Complete control in one operation—at one cost. Use as a dust or spray.

Prices: 1-lb. bag, 30c; 4-lb. bag, 80c.



ACME BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Prevents large losses caused by blight, rot, mildew, scab, anthracnose and certain other fungous diseases. It stimulates plant growth and greatly increases the harvest. Almost every kind of vegetable, fruit and shrub can be greatly improved by the early use of Bordeaux Mixture.

Prices: 1 lb., 30c; 4 lbs., 65c.



ACME WETTABLE DUSTING SULPHUR

(An Excellent Chigger Chaser)

An improved dusting sulphur for home use which can also be used as a liquid spray. Recommended to control mildew, leaf spot, black spot and rust on rose bushes, chrysanthemums, snapdragons, carnations, and certain other foliage; also red spiders on evergreens. 98% passes through 325 mesh screen.

Price: 2-lb. carton, 25c each.

ACME SPRAY SOAP

A fish oil soap effective in destroying many sucking insects and lice on plants, trees, ferns, etc.

Prices: 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

ACME BAIT-M with Metaldehyde

An attractive insect bait for plant protection. Contains metaldehyde, the marvelous new discovery for control of snails and slugs. Also contains Calcium Arsenate, effective against cutworms, ear wigs, sow bugs, grasshoppers and certain other insects which migrate on ground.

Prices: 1½ lbs., 35c; 4 lbs., 85c; 15 lbs., \$3.00.



ACME ROTENONE GARDEN GUARD

Protect your garden with a safe insecticide dust. Contains no arsenic or fluorine compound. The killing ingredient is Rotenone. Non-injurious to humans and warm-blooded animals yet effective both by contact and as a stomach poison against insects. Especially recommended for use on broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, string beans, currants, and sweet corn. A favorite of the housewife for dusting roses and flower gardens. Controls lice, fleas and mites on dogs, cats, birds and chickens.

Prices: 1-lb. sifter carton, 35c; 4 lbs., 55c; 25 lbs., \$3.20; 50 lbs., \$6.00.

Garden Guard is the only insecticide being broadcast on a coast-to-coast radio hook-up.

ACME WEED KILLER

A powerful, quick-acting arsenical weed killer for destroying weeds and all plant life on driveways, tennis courts, paths, etc. More widely used, however, in spotting out dandelion, plantain and other noxious weeds in the lawn by applying a few drops of undiluted Weed Killer to the crown of the plant, using a regular weed cane or a squirt-bottom oil can.

Prices: Pint, 35c; quart, 50c; gallon, \$1.50.

Write for prices on larger sizes.

ACME LIME SULFUR

A standard 33% Beaume lime and sulphur converted into a dry powder but having all the effectiveness of the liquid product when dissolved in water. For use in dormant spraying against scale, peach blight, leaf curl and twig borer. Summer spraying against scab, soot, blotch, red spider and mite.

Prices:

1 lb.....	\$0.35
5 lbs.....	1.45
25 lbs.....	4.00



ACME CALCIUM ARSENATE

Of great economy and efficiency for certain chewing insects. The accepted dust for boll weevil poisoning on cotton. Also recommended on hardy foliage of potatoes and certain vegetables.

Prices: ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 4 lbs., 45c; 24 lbs., \$2.50.

ACME APHIS SPRAY

An improved nicotine spray combining a soft spray soap with Black Leaf 40, suitable for the control of all kinds of aphid (plant lice), thrip, leaf hopper and many more hardy insects infesting rose bushes, flowers, shrubs, vines, bushes and trees. Mixes easily with any kind of water. Complete directions found with every package.

Prices:

3 -oz. collapsible tube	\$0.35
12 -oz. collapsible tube .....	.95
2½-lb. can	2.25



ACME ANT-KILL

Rid your home and premises of the embarrassing and health-injuring ant nuisance. Kill the ants in the nests. Ant-Kill syrup is sold in connection with the only safety cup on the market—fully covered by U. S. patents—no tipping over when anchoring device is in place. Safe around children, birds, dogs, and other valuable pets.

Prices: Junior Set, 35c; Cottage Set, 60c; Service Cup, 10c.

ACME DAWG-GONE

Protect that evergreen—keep dogs away. Remove cap and hang tube of Dawg-Gone (opening down) in the lower branches of trees at the points of approach. Not necessary to place tube in every tree unless standing alone. The odor slowly emanating from the open tube will keep dogs at a distance—replaces unsightly wire screens or mechanical contrivances.

Price: Tubes, 25c each.



NEW EVER GREEN SPRAY

USE THE SPRAY FLORISTS OK!



It's deadly to most of the common types of sucking and chewing insects that destroy flowers. Yet when sprayed it cannot harm plants, pets or people.

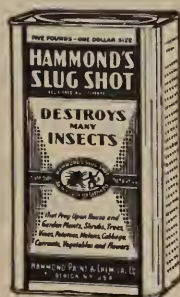
Take a tip from the florists; grow more perfect flowers, and protect your investment. Non-poisonous. Easy to use—just add water and spray. Will not injure the grass. 1 oz., 35c; 6 oz., \$1.00; 16 oz., \$2.15; 1 gal., \$12.20.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT

The old reliable SAFE, non-poisonous dust—used since 1875.

The safest, most effective, most economical general purpose non-poisonous insecticide dust. Use this finely milled dust on any flowering or vegetable plant. It is especially recommended for vegetable plants where poisonous materials should not be used.

Apply by dusting over the plants. It kills potato bugs, black fleas on cabbages, turnips, beets, radishes and eggplants, cabbage, currant and gooseberry worms, aphids and green fly on roses, and is sure death to slugs on roses. **Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$3.00.**



BLACK LEAF 40

(Nicotine Sulphate)

This is splendid for use as a contact spray to kill green and woolly Aphis, Plant Lice, Red Spiders, Cabbage Aphis and Onion Thrips. It is especially effective for the green Aphis or Plant Lice on Roses, Sweet Peas, Shrubs and Apple Trees. "Black Leaf 40" is excellent for dipping animals and controls sheep ticks and lice on sheep, cattle, hogs and other animals. "Black Leaf 40" painted on the roosts of your chicken house will release fumes which will penetrate the feathers of the birds and kill all body lice, without any interference with egg production nor any discomfort to the birds.

1-oz. bottle, 35c (makes 3 to 6 gallons of spray); 5 oz., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$2.25; 2 lbs., \$3.25.

MOUNTAIN COPPER CARBONATE

For WHEAT

MOUNTAIN COPPER CARBONATE. Contains 20% metallic copper. Is applied at the rate of 3 oz. per bushel of wheat. Mountain Copper Carbonate is 15% lighter in weight, which means more bulk per pound, greater adhesion to the seed wheat and therefore a more thorough coverage. It is made specifically for the treatment of seed wheat. In 5-lb. paper bags. **5 lbs. for 75c.**

All Insecticide Prices Subject to Change Without Notice.

CYANOGAS

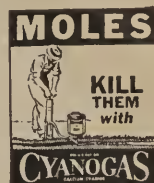
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
CALCIUM CYANIDE

Cyanogas A is a grayish powder that gives off hydrocyanic-acid gas when exposed to the air. This gas is deadly to rodent and insect pests and will kill them almost immediately.



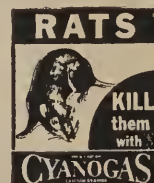
The pocket gopher has a long main passageway deep in the soil which communicates with the surface by a series of lateral burrows. Laterals made the previous night will be found open in the morning. Place two tablespoonsful CYANOGAS into the openings—about 10 inches. The gophers in attempting to close the burrows will be killed.

Nothing is surer, quicker or more economical for mole control than CYANOGAS. Every 10 feet along the runways make a hole and pump in the powerful CYANOGAS A-DUST. Treat the entire runways at one time. Complete instructions with every can.



CYANOGAS ANT KILLER does not rely on feeding habits of the ants. It kills them with gas. The spouted 4-oz. can (enough to kill a million ants) is especially designed for treating ant nests in gardens and lawns. 4-oz. can, 30c.

While rats can keep clear of baits and traps they cannot escape from CYANOGAS. This makes CYANOGAS the perfect rodenticide. Widely used throughout the world by farmers, warehousemen, Health Departments, Government Agencies, etc.



Write us for special circulars giving full information about the uses of Cyanogas.

Cyanogas A

1/2 lb.....	\$ 0.45
1 lb.....	.75
5 lbs.....	3.00

Cyanogas Dusters

Model No. 32.....	\$3.00
Foot Pump	7.00

APHICIDE

KILLS APHIS

Aphicide is the result of careful investigations and experiments to combine nicotine with a special combination dust carrier. This dust is so fine that it resembles smoke and penetrates even to the under side of the leaves.

Melon and cucumber growers should keep Aphicide on hand at all times and be prepared to kill the aphis as soon as they appear.

Aphicide No. 10 kills Onion Thrips. This dust when blown on the plants reaches the Thrips readily and kills them; resulting in thrifty plants when otherwise the crops might be destroyed.

It is very effective on the Striped Cucumber Beetle.

1941 PRICE REDUCTIONS

ON
INOCULATION CULTURES
for
Peas, Vetch, Beans, Cow Peas, Peanuts,
Mung and Velvet Beans, Lespedeza, and
SOY BEANS

Inoculate all Legume Seeds with

NITRAGIN

1898 Forty Three Years of Service 1941

NITRAGIN INOCULATION PRICES

When Ordering, ALWAYS State Name of Seed

ALFALFA, all CLOVERS		LESPEDEZA	
Size	Retail	Size	Retail
1/2 bu. ea.	\$.30	Small (Inoculates up to 50 lbs. seed)	\$.45
1 bu. ea.	.50	Large (Inoculates up to 120 lbs. seed)	.65
2 1/2 bu. ea.	1.00		
PEAS (All Varieties)		SOYBEANS, LIMA BEANS, COW PEAS and PEANUTS	
VETCHES (All Varieties)		Small (Inoculates up to 120 lbs. seed)	
1/2 bu. ea.	\$.25	5 bu. ea.	\$.58
1 bu. ea.	.35	25 bu. (one can) ea.	2.60
1 1/2 bu. ea.	.55	30 bu. (one ctn.) ea.	3.45
5 bu. ea.	1.50	(Contains 6-5 bu. cans)	
12 1/2 bu. ea.	3.60	GARDEN SIZE	
BEANS		Garden Peas and Beans	
String, Wax, Kidney		Sweet Peas and Lupines	
1/2 bu. ea.	\$.25	Enough for 6 lbs. seed	
1 bu. ea.	.35	Retail Price 10c each.	
5 bu. ea.	1.50		

BUILD UP YOUR SOIL

Inoculate Your Legumes with NITRAGIN

Inoculate your Legume seeds even tho planted on fields that have been inoculated before. Field tests have shown that better crops are harvested when Legume seeds are inoculated even when planted on fields where inoculated seeds of the same Legume crops had grown the previous year.

INOCULATE WITH NITRAGIN

NITRAGIN is an approved, moist humus culture—tested and guaranteed—easy to apply—packed with Billions of fresh legume bacteria. Its high quality makes NITRAGIN inoculation an excellent crop insurance. Directions on every can.

NITRAGIN — the Oldest and Most Widely Used Inoculator in America



CLIPPER SEED AND GRAIN CLEANERS

No. 1-B and No. 2-B



F. O. B. LAWRENCE

F. O. B. DENVER

No. 1B.....	\$42.00	No. 1B.....	\$45.00
No. 2B.....	49.00	No. 2B.....	51.00

Buy BARTELDES' Seeds From Your Own Local Dealer



The Charm of a Beautiful Lawn

Beautify Your Home with

LAWN *Barteldes* GRASS SEEDS

When you make a lawn you expect to enjoy it for years to come, so do the job right and you will be amply repaid for your trouble.

There are three requisites for a good lawn. First, a good depth of rich and well drained soil. Second, a sufficient amount of food for the grass. Third, a liberal sowing of good clean seed bought from a reliable company, and the seed should be of a variety adapted to your climate.

SELECT YOUR GRASS SEED FROM THESE TIME-TRIED VARIETIES

Kentucky Blue Grass—Always reliable. The standard grass seed in America for lawns and pastures. One pound should be sown for every 150 square feet, or for every plot 10x15 feet. Sow 30 pounds to the acre for pasture.

Sunflower Lawn Mixture—Made up principally of Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover with some other grasses which will grow rapidly and make a showing quickly. However, the other grasses will soon be driven out by the Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover and the combination of these two insures a perfect lawn.

Quick Green Lawn Grass—A fine mixture of Kentucky Blue, Meadow Fescue and White Clover. Makes a fine

showing very quickly and makes a good permanent lawn. One pound to a plot 10x12 feet.

Shady Nook Mixture—A mixture of fine grasses which will do well in the shade. Eliminate those bare spots north of the house and under trees by using Shady Nook. One pound to every plot 10x20 feet.

Seaside Bent—Makes a splendid lawn of bright green color. Forms a thick, dense turf, and keeps out dandelions and other weeds admirably. Also fine to use in thickening up old lawns. Plant same amount as Creeping Bent. Is proving itself to be especially adapted to Middle Western conditions.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR PRICES.

HUDSON SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS



HUDSON CLIMAX. Open top, $3\frac{3}{4}$ gallon capacity. Embodies in its construction strength, safety, ease and efficiency of operation. Can be used for all classes of work in the Truck Garden, Orchard, Poultry House, Dairy Barn, etc. Handles whitewash, cold water paints, insecticides, and fungicides.

The open top provides easy filling and cleaning. The Perfection Automatic shutoff which can be locked open for continuous discharge— instantly released by a touch of the finger. Tank is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, 21 inches high. 24 inches $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch high-pressure hose, with 2-foot brass extension, brass Fog nozzle.

No. 235G—Open top Galvanized Tank.....\$1.95

No. 235B—Open top Copper Tank..... 9.00

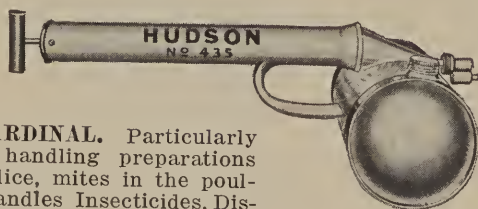
BOOSTER. Funnel top, $3\frac{1}{4}$ gallon. The greatest possible value at a favorable price. May be used for all work for which compressed air sprayers are adapted. $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, 20 inches high, with built-in Nu-Eez Funnel top, with same automatic shutoff as the Climax. 22 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches specially moulded hose with 18-inch curved brass extension. All brass disc type spray nozzle.



No. 191G Booster—Galvanized Tank\$3.45

No. 191B Booster—Copper Tank 7.45

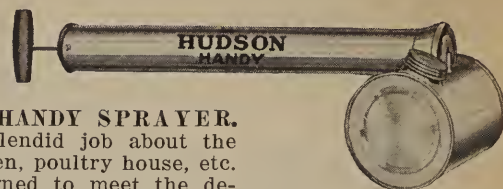
HUDSON CARDINAL. Particularly effective in handling preparations to eradicate lice, mites in the poultry house. Handles Insecticides, Disinfectants, Deodorants. Produces forceful penetrating spray necessary for the proper application of such preparations. Adjustable double nozzle develops any type of spray from fog to solid stream. Sprays ahead or upward. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, 18 inches overall; tank capacity three quarts.



No. 435 CardinalEach, \$1.25

HUDSON SIGNAL DUSTER. A favorite for use about the home, for all crawling insects. May also be used for small garden work. Pump $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, length over all $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Powder reservoir $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, 3 inch length.

No. 660 SignalEach, 25c



HUDSON HANDY SPRAYER.

Does a splendid job about the yard, garden, poultry house, etc. It is designed to meet the demand for a quart tin sprayer at a low price. Pump, patented Nu-Action, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, 13 inches long. Sets into top of tank and is securely anchored. Tank, 4-inch diameter, 4 inches long.

No. 440 Handy.....Each, 30c



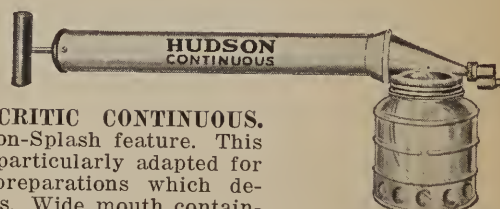
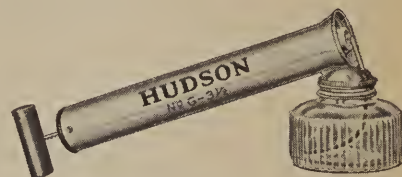
HUDSON CONTINUOUS ECLIPSE. Most satisfactory with oil-base insecticides and other sediment-free solutions. For use in the home, hotels, restaurants and clubs. Pump proportioned to develop high pressure quickly, insuring a large volume of vapor spray. Pump patented Nu-Action, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch diameter, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches over-all; brass siphon tube and nozzle are removable for cleaning.

No. F10 Eclipse.....Each, 60c

HUDSON EMERALD.

Is the largest selling sprayer in the world and an outstanding favorite in the home. Container emerald green glass providing instant visibility yet protecting contents from the light. Pump, patented Nu-Action, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch diameter, 8 inches long. Diagonal mounting prevents tipping. Handles safely liquids which will corrode tin and other metals. Tank capacity $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

No. G3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Emerald.....Each, 20c



HUDSON CRITIC CONTINUOUS.

Patented non-Splash feature. This sprayer is particularly adapted for use with preparations which destroy metals. Wide mouth container, easy to fill and clean. Will not spit or stream. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch diameter, 18 inches over-all. Adjustable dual nozzle adapted for any spray from fog to solid stream, and for straight or angle discharge. Capacity 24 ounces.

No. 427G Critic Continuous.....Each, \$1.00

HUDSON MAJOR DUSTER. Handles any dry powder perfectly. Used in general farm and garden work, in cotton and potato fields, in dairy barns, hog and poultry houses. Completely equipped with two 12-inch extensions and two nozzles—one wide angle nozzle for under-surfaces, the other a narrow straight nozzle for direct application. Pump $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diameter, length over-all 20 inches, filler cap $2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diameter for easy filling. Break-up screen prevents clogging.

No. 665 Major.....Each, 75c

QUANTITY PRICE LIST

For Market Gardeners and Larger Growers

BEANS					ONIONS—Cont'd				
	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.		1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
Burpee's Bush Lima.....	\$0.25	\$0.23	\$0.22	\$0.20	Yellow Globe Danvers.....	\$6.00	\$5.80	\$5.75	\$...
Henderson's Bush Lima.....	.25	.22	.21	.19	Mountain Danvers	6.00	5.80	5.75	...
Fordhook Bush Lima.....	.35	.30	.28	.25	Southport Red Globe.....	3.75	3.65	3.60	...
Speckled Bush Lima.....	.25	.23	.22	.20	Red Wethersfield	3.75	3.65	3.60	...
Large White Lima.....	.25	.23	.22	.20	White Silver Skin.....	7.00	6.80	6.75	...
King of the Garden Lima....	.25	.23	.22	.20	Southport White Globe.....	7.00	6.80	6.75	...
Small Carolina Lima.....	.25	.22	.21	.19	Mammoth Silver King.....	5.00	4.80	4.75	...
Pole Speckled Lima.....	.25	.23	.22	.20	Early Grano	7.50	7.40	7.35	...
ALL OTHER VARIETIES...	.25	.23	.20	.18	White Bermuda	3.80	3.70	3.60	...
					Crystal White Wax.....	3.80	3.70	3.60	...
BEETS					PARSLEY				
Garden Beets .....	.95	.90	.85	...	All Varieties	1.00	.95	.90	...
Sugar Beets and Mangels....	.95	.90	.85	...					
CABBAGE					PARSNIPS				
Extra Early Copenhagen Mkt.	4.50	4.30	4.20	...	All Varieties	1.00	.95	.90	...
Copenhagen Market	4.00	3.80	3.70	...					
True Jersey Wakefield.....	3.50	3.30	3.20	...	PEAS				
Golden Acre	4.50	4.30	4.20	...	All Varieties .....	.27	.25	.23	.20
Early Winningstadt	3.50	3.30	3.20	...					
Stein's E'ly Dwarf Flat Dutch	3.50	3.30	3.20	...	PEPPERS				
Chinese	3.50	3.30	3.20	...	Chinese Giant	6.00	5.80	5.75	...
The Glory	3.50	3.30	3.20	...	Long Red Chili.....	4.50	4.35	4.25	...
All Seasons	3.50	3.30	3.20	...	Small Red Chili.....	4.50	4.35	4.25	...
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.....	3.50	3.30	3.20	...	California Wonder	5.75	5.65	5.60	...
Late Large Drumhead.....	3.50	3.30	3.20	...	Other Varieties	3.75	3.60	3.50	...
Surehead	3.50	3.30	3.20	...					
Late Premium Flat Dutch	3.50	3.30	3.20	...	PUMPKINS				
Danish Ballhead	3.50	3.30	3.20	...	Small Sugar .....	.90	.80	.75	...
St. Louis Late Market.....	3.50	3.30	3.20	...	Connecticut Field .....	.75	.65	.60	...
Mammoth Red Rock.....	4.00	3.80	3.70	...	Large Cheese .....	.75	.65	.60	...
Drumhead Savoy	3.50	3.30	3.20	...	Kentucky Field .....	.70	.60	.55	...
					Other Varieties	1.25	1.15	1.10	...
CARROTS					RADISHES				
Table Varieties	1.90	1.80	1.75	...	All Varieties	1.00	.95	.90	...
Imperator	2.40	2.30	2.25	...					
Stock Feeding Varieties....	.90	.85	.80	...	RHUBARB				
					All Varieties	2.25	2.15	2.10	...
CELERY					SPINACH				
Golden Self Blanching.....	3.50	3.40	3.35	...	New Zealand	1.00	.95	.90	...
Other Varieties	2.50	2.40	2.35	...	Mustard Spinach .....	.80	.70	.65	...
					Prickly Winter	1.00	.95	.90	...
SWEET CORN					Other Varieties	1.00	.95	.90	...
Extra Early Adams.....	.20	.18	.17	.15	SQUASH				
Golden Sunshine .....	.25	.23	.20	.18	Table Queen	1.35	1.25	1.20	...
Golden Cross Bantam.....	.30	.27	.25	.22	Bush or Summer Squashes..	1.25	1.15	1.10	...
Trucker's Favorite .....	.20	.18	.17	.16	Winter Squashes	1.35	1.25	1.20	...
Golden Giant .....	.25	.23	.20	.18					
Country Gentleman .....	.25	.23	.20	.18	TOMATOES				
Other Varieties .....	.25	.23	.20	.18	Pritchard	3.50	3.40	3.35	...
					Kanora	5.50	5.40	5.30	...
CUCUMBERS					Marglobe	3.50	3.40	3.30	...
Improved Long Green.....	1.25	1.15	1.10	...	Earliana	3.50	3.40	3.30	...
Japanese Climbing	1.25	1.15	1.10	...	Kansas Standard	5.00	4.90	4.80	...
Gherkin	1.50	1.45	1.40	...	Livingston's Globe	3.50	3.40	3.35	...
Barteldes	1.90	1.80	1.70	...	Redfield Beauty	3.75	3.65	3.55	...
Long China	3.00	2.90	2.80	...	Chalk's Early Jewel.....	3.00	2.90	2.80	...
Other Varieties	1.20	1.10	1.05	...	New Stone	2.90	2.80	2.70	...
					Greater Baltimore	3.00	2.90	2.80	...
LETTUCE					John Baer	3.00	2.90	2.80	...
New York Market.....	2.00	1.90	1.80	...	June Pink	3.50	3.40	3.35	...
Other Varieties	1.25	1.15	1.10	...	Ponderosa	4.75	4.65	4.60	...
					Dwarf Champion	4.50	4.40	4.35	...
MUSKMELONS					Break O'Day	4.50	4.40	4.30	...
Greely Wonder	1.50	1.40	1.30	...	Oxheart	7.50	7.40	7.30	...
Peach	1.40	1.35	1.30	...	Golden Queen	5.50	5.40	5.30	...
Banana	1.40	1.35	1.30	...	Small Tomatoes	5.50	5.40	5.30	...
Other Varieties	1.00	.95	.90	...					
WATERMELONS					TURNIPS				
Dixie Queen	1.80	1.70	1.60	...	Ex. Early Purple Top Milan..	.70	.60	.55	...
Stone Mountain	1.25	1.15	1.05	...	Extra Early White Milan....	.70	.60	.55	...
Other Varieties .....	.75	.70	.65	...	Other Varieties .....	.50	.45	.40	...
ONIONS									
Sweet Spanish	7.00	6.80	6.75	...					
White Sweet Spanish.....	7.00	6.80	6.75	...					
Prizetaker	7.00	6.80	6.75	...					
Australian Brown	3.75	3.65	3.60	...					

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They are the most accurate and economical machines for sowing clover, timothy, alfalfa, and other small seeds broadcast. The quantity of seed sown is accurately governed by the wheel, which moves correspondingly slow or fast as the machine is run over the ground. No. 11—Single Hopper Seeder. Sows all small seeds like clover, timothy, and alfalfa with hopper 14-ft. long. Price, each, \$17.00. No. 12—Double Hopper Seeder. Sows all small seed like orchard grass and clean blue grass with hopper 14-ft. long. Weight of seeder complete, 40 to 50 pounds. Price, each, \$19.00.



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It is guaranteed to sow perfectly even all varieties of farm seeds such as clover, timothy, red top, alfalfa, lespedeza, sudan grass, oats, rye, millet, wheat, buckwheat, turnip, lawn grass, etc., and can be regulated to sow any amount per acre.



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Asparagus Knife, Dandelion Digger



The best tool we have ever used for digging Dandelions. 40c each.

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